The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6440. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Mutiny on Board an American Vessel at Sea.

Two Men Shot and the Ringleaders Put in Irons.

Somerset, Penn., Partially Destroyed by Fire.

Fresh Fires Raging in the Woods Along the Hudson River.

Great Destruction of Property in Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Attack on the Officers of an American Bark by the Crew—The Ringleader in Irons.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—The American bark *C. A. Littlewood*, arrived here, reports a mutiny on board, headed by TEXAN, a New-Orleans sailor. Shortly after leaving Liverpool this man stabbed the mate in the back. The mate shot him in the arm, and the crew headed by the mutineer made a rush for the Captain and officers, whereon the Captain shot one man in the forehead. The crew submitted and the ringleader was put in irons.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two-Thirds of the Town of Somerset, Penn., Burned.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 9.—This afternoon a destructive fire broke out in Somerset, Penn. Among the first buildings destroyed was the telegraph office. The operator removed his office to the street, and reported two-thirds of the town destroyed. Before he could give particulars the fire drove him away.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

The Woods Along the Hudson on Fire in Many Places.

RONDOUT, May 9.—A dispatch from Ellenville states that a large fire had just started south-east of that place, and is raging to-night with great fury. No further reports have been received of the fires in the Catskills, but the air is dense with smoke from the burning woods. No estimate of the damage has been obtained. The thermometer here today reaches 90° in the shade. Very dry, and rain is anxiously looked for.

Conflagrations in the Mountains of Ulster County—Narrow Escape of the Village of Chichester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

The hot, dry weather is having a serious effect in mountain forests in Ulster County, and information received from Phoeniciel today gives a graphic description of the forest fires near that place, and which at one time endangered the little village of Chichester, which contains one immense chair factory, surrounded by about fifty two-story frame dwellings. The village lies in a hollow, surrounded on all sides by mountains nearly two thousand feet in height. Between two of the mountains runs a narrow gorge, two or three miles in length, called "The Ox Clove." It starts at the village of Chichester and ends at what is known as JAKE MOON'S cabin. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a boy came running into the village crying that the woods were on fire, and that the flames were sweeping down the gorge. Gangs of chair factory men were sent forward as speedily as possible with hose, buckets, dippers, and, in fact, anything and everything that would hold water. The wind was blowing a gale from the north directly toward the village, and the greatest fears were entertained for its safety, as the flames were advancing toward it with the speed of a hurricane, and myriads of sparks were already dropping about the buildings. All efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unsuccessful, and in a short time nearly the entire gorge was a roaring hell of fire. A "back-fire" was built, but it did no good. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw the flames run so fast in their lives. It seemed at one time as if there was to be another Peshtigo calamity, and the men became nervous. Happily, however, as night came on the wind lulled, and the fire was temporarily checked. Beyond the gorge, north, is a valley nearly half a mile wide. The fire caught in some hemlock-trees on one side of it, and the sparks ignited trees on the opposite side. Last night a large force of men stayed in that spot and made the greatest efforts to check the flames, but to no purpose. When they reached a "dug-away," at JAKE MOON'S, there was a sea of fire from mountain to mountain, completely barring any further progress, so they were compelled to retreat and wait for daylight. One of the men, a German, becoming separated from his party was completely surrounded by fire. Observing his perilous position he shouted frantically for help. The men worked heroically and finally got him out, but his clothes were burned in many places.

Mrs. MCMELLEN, who keeps a log boarding-house near JAKE MOON'S, says that when she first discovered the fire it covered a space of ground about the size of a dinner-plate. She ran toward it to put it out, but before she reached it the flames had swept over nearly an acre of ground, and was flying away up the mountain side with the speed and roar of a whirlwind. In an instant she saw that she was in danger, when she beat a hasty retreat, some of her clothing catching fire. She, however, happily escaped, and was not seriously injured. The fire is still raging, but at present it is thought the village of Chichester is safe, as the flames are moving in another direction.

Fires in the Woods of Sullivan County—Houses, Barns, and Fences Destroyed—Valuable Cattle and Blooded Stock Burned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

This place has been enveloped in smoke for some days past, owing to the extensive fires in the adjacent mountains, and last night it became so dense, and the heavens north of us were so brilliantly illuminated, that it was apparent that a fire of more than usual extent was raging in that vicinity. This morning reports reached here of most damaging conflagrations, not only destroying timber, but valuable buildings. The fires commenced on what is known as Democratic Ridge, in the town of Forestburg, Sullivan County, and swept rapidly through the woods, despite the united efforts of the inhabitants, destroying fences, barns, and everything that stood in its path. Crossing the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, above Oakland, it rapidly burned through the forest to the village of Oakland. Here the large tannery of Hon. O. B. WHEELER was located, directly in the course of the fire. The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to fight the fire, but it could not be controlled. The tannery was swept away, together with a large quantity of bark, hides and leather in a surprisingly short space of time. The loss to Mr. WHEELER is about fifty thousand dollars. Buildings adjacent to the tannery were only saved by great exertion, and several were pulled down to prevent an almost general conflagration. At Paradise Station, near Oakland, hundreds of cords of wood belonging to the Paradise Brick Company were destroyed. The greatest consternation prevailed among the people living along the line of the fire.

Last night a barn belonging to a farmer named HARLOW, at Scotchtown, this county, was discovered to be in flames. It was totally destroyed. There were eight head of valuable cattle, and two blooded horses burned up with it. Remains that have been pronounced those of a human being were found in the ruins, and it is supposed that some drunken tramp had entered the barn and fired it accidentally while lighting a pipe, and perished in the flames. Loss on the barn $3,000; insured for $1,800. The stock was valued at $2,500, on which there was no insurance.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Principal Items of the Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation bill, reported to the House today, makes a total of appropriations of about $17,500,000. The principal objects provided for in the bill are as follows: The revenue marine service, $1,078,000; light-house establishment, about $2,300,000; coast survey, $722,000; refunding to State expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $801,300; surveying public lands, $828,000; expenses of collecting revenue from the sale of public lands, $475,000; navy-yards, $1,059,000; armories and arsenals, $1,107,000; for continuing the work of the new State Department building, $800,000; for continuing the work of the New-Orleans Custom-house, $300,000; for a new Government building at Cincinnati, $300,000; for the same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for the same at Albany, N. Y., $100,000; for the same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for the completion of a Government building at Columbia, S. C., $100,000. for the continuation of the work of the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; for life-saving stations on the coast, $162,000; marine hospital service, $125,000; expenses of loans and Treasury notes, $225,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $175,000; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $246,000; Capitol extension, $109,000; Government Insane Asylum, $178,000; metropolitan police, $208,000; for pedestal for the equestrian statue of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, authorized by the act of July 15, 1870, $42,000; for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, for the safe keeping of prisoners and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, $3,000,000; for the Signal Service weather reports, $225,000, provided no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit Government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866, and at the rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General. The details of the appropriations for new light-houses and various other objects provided for in the bill were given to the public during its preparations. This is the last general appropriation bill to be reported to the House this session.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Yellow Jacket Mine Scandal—The Matter to be Investigated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Intense excitement and indignation were produced here today by the publication of what purports to be revelations made to WM. SHARON and his associates by J. S. HUBBELL, a guardsman in the Nevada State Prison, and formerly the under-ground Superintendent of the Yellow Jacket Mine. It is alleged that HUBBELL made a detailed statement, charging that the fire in that mine three years ago, by which so many lives were lost, and damage to the extent of millions of dollars done, was set intentionally by G. T. KELLOGG, who was employed for that purpose by J. P. JONES, the Superintendent of the mine. HUBBELLE declares, however, that he made this statement at the instance of SHARON'S friends, having been promised $50,000 for doing so, for the purpose of ruining JONES; and that he refused to sign it, and himself informed JONES of the plot against him.

JONES and HAYWARD recently ousted SHARON and his friends from the management of the Savage mine, and JONES and SHARON are now bitter rivals in mining speculations, and are also rival candidates for the United States Senatorship from Nevada. Public sympathy is all on the side of JONES. The matter will go into the criminal Courts immediately.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Annual Convention at St. Louis—Officers for the Coming Year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—At the session of the National Photographers Convention, this morning, E. T. BELL, counsel for the Association, gave a history of the litigation in which the Association had been engaged, and announced its present entire freedom from suits of any kind. The Convention then elected officers for the ensuing year. A. BOGARDUS, of New-York, was elected President, with one Vice-President from each State; E. S. WILSON, of Philadelphia, Secretary; ALBERT MOORE, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Last night a formal reception was given to the Association at Polytechnic Hall. The members were welcomed in an eloquent address by Judge PRIMM, to which President BOGARDUS responded. Music and an oration by Mr. E. T. BELL followed, and the entertainment closed with a stereopticon exhibition by J. W. BLACK, of Boston.

The members of the Convention were this afternoon driven through the suburbs of this city, and taken to the Fair Grounds, Shaw's Garden, and Bamberger's Grove. At the latter place a collation was served. At the Fair Grounds the annual group picture was taken by ROBERT BENCKE, of this city; it represents about 500 persons on a plate 14 by 17 inches.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The low barometer has moved north-east wardly from Iowa into Canada, north of New-England. The pressure is highest over Georgia and Lake Superior. Clear and partially cloudy weather is prevailing over the New-England and Middle States, with westerly winds; and partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with southerly winds, and north-west of the Ohio Valley with northerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with northerly to easterly winds, and partially cloudy weather, will prevail on Friday over the upper-lake region, and extend south-east ard over the New-England and Middle States, with north-westerly winds and partially cloudy but pleasant and cooler weather; partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with southerly winds, and rain over the North-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The American Medical Association, this morning, adopted resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labeled "poison," but should be roughed on one side so as to indicate their poisonous contents to the sense of touch, and also be labeled with the most ready and efficient antidote.

A resolution was offered by Dr. HORNER, of Virginia, and adopted, that members of the Association should discourage the use of alcohol for a *stimulus* in their remedies.

Alleged Poisoning of a Well in Stratford, Conn.—Fatal Railroad Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, May 9, 1872.

FRANK LALLY, of Stratford, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of poisoning the well of Mr. ABIJAH MCEWEN, a neighbor, by throwing in arsenic. The evidence showing that he had threatened to take the life of MCEWIN, and had purchased arsenic at a drug-store in this city, he was committed for further examination by Justice SUTTON, in default of $5,000 bonds.

J. E. PERKINS, said to be a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., was killed, near this place, last evening, by jumping from the New-York express-train to escape arrest for not paying his fare from Norwalk.

Reopening of the Port of San Jose, Peru.

The following notice of the reopening of the port of San José, Peru, has been issued:

CONSULATE OF PERU, }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1872. }

Notice is hereby given that the decree of the 25th August, 1871, making Eten a port of entry, was revoked by the Government of Peru on the 31st March last, and San José was restored to its former position, as a port of entry. Vessels sailing from foreign ports bound for Eten prior to July 1, will, nevertheless, be allowed to enter as into a port of entry.

(Signed) JOSE CARLOS TRACY,
Consul of Peru.

OBITUARY.

Robert Swift.

A telegram received in this City from St. Thomas, W. I., announces the death on the 6th inst. of ROBERT SWIFT, the oldest merchant of the place. Mr. SWIFT established himself in that island about the year 1831, and was about seventy-three years of age when he died. As a man of considerable cultivation and the senior American merchant of the place, it became a matter of course with him that distinguished American visitors should be entertained at his hospitable board. Among his guests have been NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, Dr. KANE, Commodore PORTER, Gov. SEWARD, Admiral PALMER and others.

Mr. SWIFT was passionately devoted to the study of conchology, and was in continual communication with the learned THOS. BLAND, of this City, in regard to their favorite subject. His collection of shells is said to be the best in the West Indies.

Herman Livingston.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, one of the old merchants of New-York, died early yesterday morning at his residence at Catskill, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of steam navigation on the Hudson River, and retired from active business to his estate about twenty-five years ago. His son is a member of the firm of LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Many of our old merchants will remember Mr. LIVINGSTON.

The Kentucky Horse Longfellow to Run at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Mr. HARPER, the owner of *Longfellow*, announces that his horse will be entered in the mile and a half dash for Wednesday, and that he will certainly start in the three-mile dash on the last day of the meeting. *Longfellow* is said to be in splendid condition.

Trotting at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, May 9.—There was a trot on the Beacon Park Course today for $250, for horses that had never beat 2:50; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $75 for the second horse, and $50. to the third. Six heats were trotted. The race was won by *Royal Mike, Josephine* second, and *Lottie* third. Time—2:44¼, 2:44, 2:39, 2:39, 2:44¾, 2:47½.

Meeting of the Commissioners on the Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—A portion of the Commissioners appointed by the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, met here yesterday, and after consultation, adjourned to June 26, at which time they expect to meet the Commissioners appointed from other States. They request the Governors of the several States interested to notify their Commissioners to be present at the next meeting.

The Annual College Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.—The representatives of Yale, Harvard, Amherst Agricultural, Brown and Georgetown, D. C., Colleges met here yesterday, and, after an examination of the course, decided to hold the College regatta on the Connecticut River, opposite this city, on the 23d of July next.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The coopers of Boston and vicinity are preparing to strike for $3 per day.

The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association opens next Monday.

Judge O. T. STRICKLAND, of the Supreme Court of Utah, is dangerously ill at Provo.

JOHN M. CRANE, a farmer residing near Sanquoit Village, N. Y., hanged himself yesterday morning, during a fit of temporary insanity.

PETER MCGUIRE, of Manchester Village, was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, in Utica, and killed.

The *accouchement* of the Princess of WALES is expected in the latter part of June, or early in July.

There has been a strong reaction in stocks at San Francisco, and prices are tending rapidly upward again.

The bill abolishing the Boards of Trustees for the town of Huntington, Long Island, has been signed by the Governor.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed WM. H. GILMORE Supervisor of Public Printing at Concord.

Two of the Japanese Embassy, A. T. KAWAGE and N. WAKYAMA, yesterday visited the fortifications at Fortress Monroe.

There was another considerable fall of snow on Wednesday night in the Cottonwood Mining District, Utah.

LEWIS LEYDEN, an employe in the woolen mills at New-Albany, Ind., was caught by the arm in one of the belts, and had his arm torn from the shoulder.

The pork-house of JONES, BARNITY, TITUS & CO., at Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night; loss $25,000, insured for $24,000.

The Treaty of Washington still forms the subject of debate in the Canadian Parliament. Hon. EDWARD BLAKE and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL were the speakers on Wednesday night.

The nomination of GEORGE Y. SAWYER, of Nashua, for Attorney-General of New-Hampshire by the Governor has been rejected—the Council refusing to confirm it.

The locomotive engine "Charles Miller" exploded its boiler yesterday morning, at the depot of the Black River Railroad, in Watertown, N. Y. No one was seriously injured.

The steamer *Titian*, from Liverpool, has just put into the port of Avichat, N. S., to await a chance to get through the ice to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

IRA REED, an estimable Mormon citizen of Salt Lake, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, while standing in his own doorway, and instantly killed.

THOS. G. STOVER and WM. MORROW, of Harpswell, Me., started Tuesday morning in a boat to take up their lobster traps, and it is supposed were capsized and drowned.

CLARK & KIMBALL'S foundry in Newburg, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $4,000. There is no insurance on the property.

JOHN REED, Captain of the bark *John Breden*, of Chicago, was accidentally drowned in Buffalo Creek on Wednesday night. Deceased was one of the oldest Captains on the lakes.

The coal-oil refinery of NEWBOLD & SON, on North-street, Baltimore, was burned yesterday, together with several hundred barrels of oil and all the machinery. The loss is probably $5,000.

While the steamer *Cambridge* was coming into Belfast, Me., yesterday, two colored waiters on board quarreled, and one was shot through the leg. The offender was held on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

GOV. PARKER, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation on the fishing question, claiming jurisdiction over that part of the Delaware River between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, which is easterly of the middle line of said river.

Under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, 2,000 working men assembled in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., last night, to hear O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Gen. THOMAS F. ROURKE, and Capt. A. E. CASTELLO advocate a high protective tariff.

Owing to some disarrangement in the machinery of the Bangor, Me., Gas Company, yesterday, the supply of gas was entirely cut off, leaving the city in darkness last night, and necessitating the suspension of business at an early hour.

The third Convention of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers was in session in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday. The proceedings were private. The title of the association has been changed to the National Association of Manufacturers.

A well-known "Gentile" was arrested yesterday in Salt Lake for lewd and lascivious cohabitation. The accused escaped prosecution under a Territorial statute by pleading guilty before a Mormon Police Justice to the violation of a city ordinance, and got off by the payment of a fine of $100.

J. FURRERAS, the rebel Collector of Customs at Matamlan, has arrived at San Francisco, and evidently does not intend returning to Mexico. JUSTO BENITEZ, the confidential secretary of PORFIRIO DIAZ is also there under an assumed name, but has been identified beyond a doubt. He professes not to know where DIAZ is, but thinks he is not dead.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Alliance of the Greeley-Fentonites With the Democrats.

The Latter Use Them to Rake Their Chestnuts Out of the Fire—Corrupting Influence of Greeley's Nomination—No Dummies in Greenwich-Street—Blind Action on the Vanderbilt Bill—The Immigrant Head-Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

Contrary to general expectation the Assembly today refused by a vote of seventy to thirty-nine to agree with the report of the Conference on the New-York Charter. This result has been produced by a combination of causes and an extraordinary union of parties and factions. In the first place there is quite a large number of members who are conscientious, even to fanaticism, in their opposition to sectarian appropriations, and who feel it their duty to oppose any charter that does not absolutely and specifically prohibit such appropriations. These men opposed the report of the Conference Committee because, as they said, it dodged the question and inserted a clause in the charter which meant nothing—in other words, it was simply a trick and a fraud. Taking advantage of the honest opposition of this class, the Tammany office-holders, who have come here in swarms during the last two days, united their forces with the trading politicians of the Republican Party and opposed the Conference Committee's report, with the sole purpose of killing the charter, and leaving things to remain as they are. In addition to this combination, money is believed to have been freely used by the present Democratic office-holders in New-York, in connection with their Greeley Republican allies, to buy up the votes of the thieves and strikers in the Assembly to oppose the report of the Committee—and thus a majority was secured to disagree from the report. It is a noteworthy fact that, since the nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati, the Fenton Republicans in the House have shown a disposition to harmonize with the Democratic members, and to aid in killing any bills that might be supposed to conflict with their party views or to interfere with their possession of office. This was shown very distinctly in the vote taken yesterday afternoon on sustaining the Governor's veto of the Brooklyn Excise bill. The Democrats use the very plausible argument with the Greeley Republicans, that "we are now brethren belonging to the same party and intending to vote the same ticket next Fall. Why, then, should you vote for bills that remove us from office, and put patronage in the hands of our common enemies." In order to give force and apparent sincerity to this argument, the Democratic members of the Legislature, with scarcely an exception, pretend to heartily indorse the Cincinnati nomination and take every opportunity, in season and out of season, to express their admiration of GREELEY, and their confidence in the success of the ticket. No man of discernment believes that one in ten of them ever intends to vote for GREELEY, but the followers of the white-coated philosopher, who are generally as credulous as they are corrupt, swallow the blarney as gospel truth, and vote as their new Democratic allies tell them. The result is that the Legislature is getting rapidly demoralized, and the sooner it adjourns the better. The nomination of GREELEY has already done more to promote corruption in the Legislature than has been done by BARBER in all his Winter's work, and the state of things existing here now demonstrates conclusively that the success of the Cincinnati nominee would inaugurate a reign of trading politicians, thieves, strikers and dead-beats throughout the country.

The only chance for the passage of a charter for New-York now will be for the Senate to concur in the amendments originally made in the Assembly, including the anti-sectarian clause. It is evidently the determination of the Democrats and the Greeley Republicans to kill any charter that may hereafter come before the Assembly. The following is the vote on I. D. BROWN'S motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee—Democrats in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, *Aitken*, D. L. Babcock, Baden, Baits, Beckwith, Bennett, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, *Buckley, Buell*, Burritt, *Carroll, Chamberlain, Couchman*, Crandall, Dykeman, *Fields*, Ford, Fowler, Goring, Goss, Green, Gregory, Griffin, Hatch, *D. B. Hill*, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Knapp, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Mackay, Moore, *Mosley, Mosher*, Moulton, Murtaugh, Oakley, Pierce, Preston, *Ray, Roche*, Rose, Sage, Shepardson, Smyth, Sniper, Snyder, Squires, D. Tomkins, *M. M. Tompkins*, Tucker, Twombly, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Wells, West, Whitaker, *Wiley*, Woodward, Woolsey, Wyman, Yeomans—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, Alvord, Berri, *Campbell, Cook*, Eastman, Flammer, *Foley*, Gelb, Greenhalgh, Haight, *Haughton, Healy*, Husted, Hyatt, *Jacobs*, Judd, Kennedy, Kilian, Kingsland, Knettles, Lewis, Lynde, Marcy, Morton, *Osgood, Paige*, Pell, Prince, Smith, Speaker, Springsteed, Strahan, Swain, *Tilden*, Tobey, Vedder, White—39.

THE NEW-YORK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Judiciary Committee this morning reported the result of the investigation of the County Clerk's office in New-York, and recommended the passage of a bill requiring more complete records to be kept in the office. Any additional clerks required to do the work are to be paid for out of the fees of the office.

THE GREENWICH-STREET RAILROAD.

The Assembly passed a bill today, which was reported adversely by the Railroad Committee, granting the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway from running dummy-engines and requiring the Company to return to the old arrangement of stationary engines and an endless chain.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WOODIN offered a resolution requesting the return of the bill now in the hands of the Governor, for the reduction of the original stock of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. It seems that, by an oversight, a clause was inserted in the bill which might have the effect to forfeit the stock of foreign stockholders. It will be corrected and the bill will be repassed.

THE VANDERBILT QUICK TRANSIT.

The Assembly returned to the Senate the bill incorporating Mr. VANDERBILT and his associates as a transit company, with the entire change of route mentioned in yesterday's dispatch. The amendment in question was in manuscript, and as read by the Clerk was scarcely intelligible. But though the Senators did not know exactly what they were called upon to vote for, they knew that the change suited the Commodore, and that was enough. Mr. TIEMANN had the folly to move that the bill be tabled, and the amendments printed in order that Senators might know exactly what they were voting about. This absurd motion produced much merriment, and seemed to be received as almost as good a joke as GREELEY'S nomination for the Presidency. The Senate cut this trifling short by voting forthwith upon a motion to concur in the amendments, which were adopted, 20 to 4; the negatives being: Messrs. BENEDICT, TIEMANN, ADAMS and MCGOWAN, and the bill was duly passed, and the factious minority received another lesson upon the folly of resisting the will of the railroad autocrat.

THE BOUNTY TO MR. COPELAND.

The Senate today voted to concur in the Assembly amendment to the bill appropriating $5,000 to Mr. COPELAND, for his services in exposing the frauds of the Tammany Ring last Summer. The amendment, it will be recollected, refers the claim to the Controller, who is to audit it, and it is to be paid only upon his being satisfied that the charge is just and reasonable.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Senate this morning resolved to appoint a Conference Committee on the differences between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing this Commission, the Assembly having voted to disagree with the changes made in the bill by the Senate.

HEAD MONEY ON IMMIGRANTS.

The supply bill again coming up for consideration in the Senate was debated in the usual tedious manner, item by item, and not gone through with at that. The liveliest discussion was upon a proposition to increase the head money or commutation of immigrants from $1 50 per head—the present rate—to $2, which increase is vehemently demanded by Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. MURPHY made two or three earnest appeals to the Senate to vote the increase, but was answered by Messrs. BENEDICT, TIEMANN and WEISMANN, who denounced the proposition to place this additional burden on the trade of New-York, and who argued that the scarcity of funds complained of could not have existed if the Commissioners had not been guilty of extravagant expenditure. The proposition was voted down by a considerable majority.

VETO OF THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Governor returned to the Assembly without his approval, the act to provide for the holding of a charter election in the City and County of New-York on Friday, the 31st of May, 1872. He says the bill in effect confers the power on any two persons described by name of appointing and removing inspectors of elections, while the Constitution expressly provides that they shall be elected by the electors or appointed by the authorities thereof. He says there is a doubt whether the Superior Court of New-York is a local authority of the City in the sense of the Constitution, but, if so, two out of the six Justices would not constitute any such local authority within the meaning of the Constitution, and the bill does not give the powers to the Court nor its presiding Judge, but to selected individual members of it, who are described as the two who were elected at the last election. After discussing this point, the Governor concluded by saying the power given is personal, not official, and is therefore, it seems to me, not authorized by the Constitution. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the veto and bill were laid on the table.

THREE DOLLARS A DAY.

The Controller sent to the Assembly a communication, the effect of which was that he did not feel justified in paying the members of the Legislature for services since April 10, which was the expiration of the time the Constitution provides pay for, and recommends that the matter be taken to the Courts at once and a decision obtained, which can be done, he thinks, before the adjournment, as the Courts are now in session here. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Mr. NILES, from the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to irregularities in the New-York Register's office, reported that no abuses appear to have been perpetrated under the present Register, except in receiving fees in excess of those allowed by law; that no illegal fees are exacted except for services out of business hours or under special arrangements with parties, and that as a general thing the parties and attorneys seemed to be satisfied in all respects. The Committee, however, report that in their judgment the Fee bill should be so adjusted that no fee, not specially provided for, should be demanded or paid.

FEES OF COUNTY CLERK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Judiciary Committee, which was directed to investigate the affairs and conduct of the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, reported by bill, which provides for regulating the fees for searches in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. It fixes the fees as follows:

Searching for all judgments, decrees and forfeited recognizances, twenty cents a year for each name searched against; for notices of pendency of action, five cents a year for each name searched against; certificates of Sheriffs' and Marshals' sales, insolvent and general assignments, statute foreclosures, appointments of receivers, unsatisfied building liens and collateral bonds, each five cents a year for each name searched against; for mechanics' liens, five cents a year for each piece of property; for every matter of fact certified on any search, five cents for each year. No other charge shall be made for certificate, seal, or otherwise. The Clerk is required to provide a sufficient number of competent searchers at such compensation as he may deem reasonable, and he shall cause the business to be done promptly; shall be held legally liable for errors, and forfeit all fees and pay a penalty of $50 if he does not certify to the correctness of a return within ten days after requisition.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly presented adverse reports on forty different bills, chiefly proposing amendments to the Code, which reports were agreed to.

The Supply Bill—Passage of the Apportionment Bill Over the Governor's Veto—The New-York Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Senate held three sessions today, devoting nearly the whole time to the Supply bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading. A large number of amendments were moved and some of them adopted, and a Conference Committee will be inevitable.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Congressional Apportionment bill at the evening session, and the Senate promptly decided by a two-thirds vote to pass the bill over the veto, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Wagner, Wiseman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Cook, Johnson, Lord, Robertson, Tiemann.

The veto message was transmitted to the Assembly, where it was also overruled by a two-thirds vote, though many Republicans voted with the Democrats to sustain it. Among them was Mr. PRINCE, who denounced the bill as unequal and unjust, and said that it turned his district over to the Democracy, bound hand and foot. Whatever objections may be made to the apportionment it cannot be stigmatised as partisan, since it is as objectionable to Republicans as to Democrats. The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, J. H. Babcock, Badeau, Baits, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, J. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Dykeman, Eastman, Flammer, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelb, Goring, Goss, Green, Gregory, Griffin, Haight, A. L. Hayes, Herrick, Holdridge, Hollister, Hungerford, Hyatt, Judd, Kennedy, Kilian, Kingsland, Knapp, Knettles, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippit, G. P. Lord, Lott, Loughran, Lynde, Moore, Morton, Murdock, Pell, Pierce, Rice, Rose, Sage, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smith, Smyth, Snyder, Sniper, The Speaker, Squires, Strahan, Swain, Tobey, Tucker, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, White, Whitaker, Woodward, Woolsey, Yeomans—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, D. L. Babcock, Buckley, Buell, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Hart, Haughton, Healey, A. Hill, D. B. Hill, Jacobs, G. D. Lord, Mackay, Marcy, Moseley, Mosher, Moulton, Niles, Oakley, Paige, Preston, Prince, Ray, Roche, Springstead, Tilden, Tompkins, Twombley, Whitbeck, Wiley—38.

The evening session of the Assembly was mostly occupied in the discussion of the bill to bridge the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, which was ordered to a third reading by a large majority. The bridge is to be constructed so high from the water as not to interfere with navigation.

The Senate will probably concur in the Assembly amendment to the charter and leave Gov. HOFFMAN the responsibility of vetoing it on account of the anti-sectarian clause.

The Assembly resolution removing Superintendent MILLER has been made the special order in the Senate for Monday. MILLER'S lobbyists are now bringing their forces to bear on the Upper House, hoping to prevent a concurrence in the action of the Assembly. S.

FRESHETS IN THE WEST.

High Water on the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Great Damage and Detention of Trains.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Kansas, May 9.—Immense freshets are now prevailing all along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in consequence of the recent heavy rains suddenly filling up the rivers. All of the rivers are swollen and have overflowed their banks, causing incalculable damage. The long lines of embankments upon which the railroad runs have given way before the weight and pressure of the water that has been dammed up by them. The result is that the track is gone in many places, varying in length from 100 to 500 yards. None of the trains are running at present, and the delay in travel will continue for some days. The extent of the damage is not yet fully ascertained.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax on His Recent Votes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational Church, which was presided over by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, on the subject of civil rights. Among other letters, the following was received from Vice-President COLFAX:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872. }

DEAR SIR: Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights, to which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it; for, actions always speak more loudly than mere words. But if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New-Orleans, as detailed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Sr., in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication. If orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain food and lodging at public hotels, like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains after paying first-class fares, we should either acknowledge the Constitution is a nullity, or should insist on that obedience to it by all, and protection under it, to all, which are alike the right and the duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

F. DOUGLASS, Jr., and others, committee.

WASHINGTON.

Amnesty in the Senate—Mr. Trumbull's Change of Front on the Question—A Gigantic Scheme—Secretary Fish and the Indirect Claims—The Tariff in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Amnesty bill was taken up again today by the Senate at the close of the morning hour, and the time till 3 o'clock was occupied mostly by speeches from the Democratic side against Mr. SUMNER'S civil rights amendment. FRANK BLAIR made a long and bitter speech. Mr. CASSERLY also. Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, spoke against that portion of the Civil Rights bill which interferes with the schools, advocating the right of local interests to dictate in this matter, which he thought was also necessary to the interests of education. Mr. SCHURZ, the special friend of amnesty, was not present. It was said in the gallery that he was sick. Twenty Senators were absent. A few of these had arranged pairs, but the Senate is habitually thin, and has been for several weeks. Two or three dodged the vote, although present. If, however, the Senate had been full, the result would not have been changed. There is no doubt but either measure could pass by itself, but they cannot pass in one bill. Still another bill from the House lies on the Senate table, and another effort will be made before the end of the session to enact it into a law. Mr. TRUMBULL evidently thinks the Democratic vote of the South better worth securing for the Greeley ticket than the negro vote, as he defied Mr. SUMNER or any one else to point out wherein the negro has not every right now that the white man enjoys, and answered with a sneer Mr. SUMNER'S allusions to the ill-treatment of FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Mr. EDMUNDS turned the tables on him by quoting from an old *Globe* the veto of the Civil Rights bill, of which Mr. TRUMBULL had been the author, to show that JOHNSON'S argument then was precisely that of Mr. TRUMBULL now, and made a telling point by quoting Mr. TRUMBULL'S reply at that time to the same argument which he used today.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

A company called the International Steam-ship Company has an immense enterprise which it proposes to the Government, and upon it the Senate Naval Committee, through Mr. CRAGIN, made a report. The Company seeks to have the Government become a sort of sponsor for it, and to build the naval vessels of the United States, but it does not ask for any money. It is proposed to erect, at a place satisfactory to the Government, a building-yard for creating iron steam-ship and other vessels, which shall embrace all the facilities for converting ores into iron, and iron into ships, complete and ready for service. The plan is so arranged at the works that the ore, flux and coal will be converted into refined or wrought iron, in the form of bars, beams or plates, before the smelting heat has been lost, and this iron will be placed on tramways from shop to shop in its treatment under different machines until in its shape for each specific purpose it reaches the building dock, to be lowered to its place in

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Goat Island bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. STEWART then moved to refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COLE moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. These motions were pending at the expiration of the morning hour.

INDIAN BILLS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with an amendment, the bill for the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas.

Also, with an amendment, the House bill to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes.

Also, without amendment, the House bill authorizing negotiations with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, for the relinquishment of part of their reservation in Wyoming.

Mr. CALDWELL, from same Committee, reported with amendment the House bill to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a reservation in the Indian Territory.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

Mr. CORBETT from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Steam-boat bill with amendments. The fourth section, relating to the transportation of dangerous materials, is struck out, and the old law substantially restored, with permission to carry refined petroleum of not less than 110 degrees, in cases, and a prohibition of the use of petroleum for stores on board steamers, that will ignite at a temperature of less than 100 degrees.

Sections 6 and 7, regulating the boats, fire extinguishers, anchors, watchmen, &c., to be carried by all steamers, are struck out, and the old law substantially restored, with the exception of the provisions relating to drags and patent disengaging tackle for lowering boats.

The old law in regard to locked valves and high-pressure boilers is substantially restored.

Section 29, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary.

Section 36, relating to boilers and boiler-plate, iron inspection, &c., is struck out, and the old law is restored, with amendments more definitely fixing the mode of inspection and stamping.

In section 5., the proviso relating to additional appliances for the safety of life is amended, so that their use shall not be compulsory until after they have been tested for six months in such a manner as the Board of Supervising Inspectors may prescribe, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESERVATIVE OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment Mr. PERLINGHUYSEN'S bill for the better preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

THE PENINSULA AT ERIE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same Committee, reported with amendment the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor of Erie, Penn.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Amnesty bill came up as the unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE it was laid aside and the West Point Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

AMNESTY.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. SUMNER'S motion to substitute the supplemental Civil Rights bill for the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution offered some days since, asking for information as to the state of the accounts between the Government and the existing Pacific Railroads, but Mr. STEWART objected that most of the information asked for was already before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that Mr. SUMNER'S motion to substitute the Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill was contrary to parliamentary law, and ought not to be entertained.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Civil Rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied. Messrs. WILSON and FLANAGAN followed in favor of Mr. SUMNER'S bill, and Mr. STEVENSON against it.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, opposed the bill as unnecessary and offensive, and deprecated the tendency of vexatious, instead of appealing to the Courts, as other of the colored race, under the guidance of unwise champions, to run to Congress for the redress of every real or fancied wrong. He moved to strike out all relating to schools. Lost—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county or State shall decide for themselves by a popular vote the questions of mixed or separate schools.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Legislature of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people of that State, by deciding in favor of separate schools, and he would not vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let a colored man, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, state the objections to Mr. BLAIR'S amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator REVELS would refute Mr. DOUGLASS.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well. He never did it when he was in his seat here.

Mr. LOGAN said that Mr. SUMNER'S bill was at least untimely, the measure which it was necessary for the Republican Party to pass now, in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement, was amnesty, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts tended to defeat it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plan of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought the people were not likely to desert their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY denied that Congress had any constitutional right to pass the bill.

Mr. BLAIR'S amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 30.

Mr. FERRY offered, as an additional section, the first section of the House General Amnesty bill. Agreed to—yeas 38, nays 14.

Mr. BOREMAN offered as an amendment the second section of the House Amnesty bill, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 14.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out of the Civil Rights bill, the proviso to enforce the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

The Amnesty bill having been, by the preceding votes, added to the Civil Rights bill, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the Civil Rights bill, its object being, he said, to get a direct vote on amnesty. A vote was taken on the motion to strike out the Civil Rights bill, and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwait, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kirkwood, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers—29.

NAYS—Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—29.

The Vice-President voted in the negative, so the motion was rejected. Applause in the galleries, which the Vice-President promptly repressed.

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill, church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by State authority. There were yeas 21, nays 21. The Vice-President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment providing, that the bill shall apply only to benevolent institutions of a public character, which was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill, amended as a substitute for the Amnesty bill, which was lost—yeas 27, nays 28.

This vote brought the House Amnesty bill again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER then moved his Civil Rights bill as an amendment merely. The vote was—yeas 28, nays 28. The Vice-President voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MORTON then renewed his amendment, offered yesterday, requiring persons who seek the benefit of the Amnesty act to swear that they are not, and have not been, within two years, members of the Ku Klux or any other such organization. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 17.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude from amnesty all members of the Thirty-sixth Congress who aided the rebellion, whether by joining it or by retaining their seats for a time. Lost—yeas 23, nays 34.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to exclude all members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress who aided the rebellion. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21.

The question was taken and the bill was rejected by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

YEAS—Ames, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cragin, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—32.

NAYS—Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wright—22.

The Senate then, at 7½ P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELY asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The New-York *Tribune* of yesterday asserts that E. V. SMALLEY, for seven years Clerk of the Military Committee of this House, has been removed from his position by Gen. JOHN COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of said Committee, for the assigned reason that he was a delegate who was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to report to this House the reason for the removal of E. V. SMALLEY from the clerkship of said Committee.

Mr. PERCE and others objected.

MILITARY BILLS.

Mr. MOREY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the restoration to the City of New-Orleans of certain wharf property there, now occupied by the Government of the United States; passed. Also, the senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to the Military Academy at West Point.

After some discussion Mr. YOUNG moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to by 78 to 55.

Other Senate bills were reported from the Military Committee and passed.

WHIPPING-IN POLITICIANS.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill that was recommitted last evening, allowing transferable land-warrants for homesteads to discharged soldiers, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table as being only for the benefit of land speculators.

The vote by yeas and nays was to do so.

Mr. STOUGHTON demanded the yeas and nays, saying he wanted to know who was in favor of giving away the public lands to railroad companies and refusing lands to soldiers.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted—yeas 67, nays 115. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

At 12:25 the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, on the Tariff and Tax bill.

Still.

After half an hour's discussion on the question of salt, the time for debate was extended for another half hour.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the salt item by adding a proviso that salt actually used for preserving and curing fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that the same provision should be applied to salt used for curing hides.

The discussion was continued for another half hour, and at the close the question was taken on Mr. DUELL'S motion to make the duty on salt in bulk twelve cents instead of eight cents per hundred pounds. Rejected, 44 to 90.

Mr. DUELL then moved to make the duty on salt ten cents. Rejected, 45 to 92.

Mr. MCINTIRE moved to strike out the paragraph so as to have salt in bulk put on the free list. Rejected, 53 to 68.

The question then came upon Mr. BUTLER'S amendment, that salt actually used in the curing and preserving of fish shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "butter and meats of all kinds." Adopted—89 to 56.

Mr. DUKE moved to amend by adding the words "or as fertilizers." Adopted—70 to 63.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment as then amended was then rejected—26 to 74.

Leather.

The next item in the bill was that fixing the duties on band or belting leather, and on spanish or other sole leather, at fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the paragraph so as to reduce the duty as at present thirty-five per cent. After discussion Mr. KELLEY'S motion and all other amendments offered to the item were rejected.

The next paragraph, in regard to upper leather, was, after some discussion, modified so as to read: Upon upper leather of all kinds, and on skins dressed and finished, of all kinds, twenty per cent. ad valorem; and on all skins from morocco, tanned, but unfinished, ten per cent. ad valorem.

Chicory.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert: On chicory root, unground, one cent per pound.

Mr. BANKS opposed it, on the ground that chicory is largely used in the adulteration of coffee, and that, therefore, the same high duty on chicory should be maintained so as to discourage its use.

Mr. KERR spoke in favor of putting chicory on the free list, alleging that to tax chicory and put coffee on the free list, was to make a gross discrimination against the poor, who alone used chicory.

Mr. MAYNARD intimated that the argument of Mr. KERR was in favor of two New-York importing houses that had the whole trade of importing chicory.

Mr. KERR characterised Mr. MAYNARD'S statement as baseless, and said that it might as well be said that the abolition of the duty on tea and coffee was for the benefit of the importers.

Mr. BANKS repeated that his object in opposing the reduction of the duty on chicory was because it was used for a fraudulent purpose for the adulteration of coffee.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to make the duty on chicory three cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. BANKS moved to make it two instead of four cents, the present rate.

After further discussion Mr. BANKS'S amendment was rejected and Mr. KELLEY'S was agreed to, modified so as to read, "on chicory-root, ground or unground, one cent per pound."

The Committee then rose after having disposed so far of but twenty lines of the bill.

ELECTION CONTEST.

The South Carolina contested election case was taken up, and Mr. WALLACE, the sitting member, was declared entitled to the seat, and the contestant was allowed $2,151 for his expenses.

The House then at 4½ adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Political Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me and several of my friends who live in Thirty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, when or to whom we are to apply to be enrolled with the Political Reform Party? Yours truly,

A RESIDENT of East Thirty-fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6, 1872.

[Mr. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, of No. 138 East Thirty-fourth-street, is the Secretary of the Twenty-first Ward Association, and can give all necessary information.]

The Duty of Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in today's issue on "The immediate duty of Congress" I think is well-timed and just to the point. But I fear it will be disregarded by them, as has many good articles you have written on the same subject, until it is too late. I know a great many good Republicans who are living upon a salary, who have borne it as long as loyalty required, and now demand relief. We have been deluded by promises long enough, and now require some action or we will be obliged to break our party ties and seek redress wherever it seems most likely to be found. And I do not think this feeling is confined to this locality, but is very general all over the country. The people have been chafing under this burden long enough, and the last ounce has broken the camel's back.

POUGHKEEPSIAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, May 6, 1872.

The Southern Vote.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 3, 1872.

Editor Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass.:

Having paid my subscription to your paper one year in advance, I herewith present you with the amount of its unexpired time, being some nine months, and request you will cease mailing it to my address as I will neither take any paper from the post-office or pay postage on one that is endeavoring to stab the Republican Party by wholesale misrepresentations, especially in regard to the vote of the South. Any person of ordinary information in Southern politics, knows that neither the straight Republican white vote, nor the colored vote, in any State south of Mason & Dixon's Line, can be carried against U. S. GRANT, for any soreheed Democratic Republican candidate that can be nominated. Their sham reform slander has cost the Government more for investigations than all the stealing of Government officials during Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and the places that once knew CREELEY, TRUMBULL & Co. and their deluded followers, will know them no more forever, after November next. Respectfully,

WM. P. DOCKVAY.

A Letter from Some One Who Has a Memory for Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In judging of Mr. GREELEY'S fitness to take the helm of our Ship of State, it might be well to take a view of the position assumed by him upon several important matters connected with the history of our country since the war. It is a well-known fact that the far-seeing Philosopher, when the Southern States were calling conventions to vote their States out of the Union, advocated allowing our sisters to depart in peace, having read the Constitution through the spectacles of JAS. BUCHANAN, which were so blurred that neither could see anything in that document that would warrant us in coercing the States if they chose to go. It was but a short time before the "old white hat" was flying in the air, and HORACE GREELEY enthusiastically hurrahing for the Union, "It must and shall be preserved." Again, when the North were fully intent upon prosecuting the war to a successful termination, the "Sage of Chappaqua" quietly takes his carpet-bag, steps into the cars, and the next we hear of him he is trying to negotiate a compromise with agents of the Confederacy away up in Canada. And again, who can forget the surprise and consternation caused by the undue haste with which he wended his way South that he might show his friendship for the murderer of our half million soldiers, whose but half-buried remains were not yet returned to dust, and whose wounds were not yet healed, to say nothing of the bleeding hearts and desolate homes throughout the length and breadth of our land. And more recently, his advocacy of the honesty of Mayor HALL and HANK SMITH, and strange passivism toward the Tammany thieves, while the TIMES so boldly labored (successfully) for their overthrow. It is just about a year ago that HORACE GREELEY, speaking of Gen. GRANT, said so far as he could judge the Republicans were generally satisfied with GRANT'S Administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power, and though there might not be much enthusiasm in his behalf there was a general conviction that he was a safe and prudent Executive. I would ask, in the name of consistency, is this the man we can depend upon to carry us safely through any emergency that may arise? Respectfully, W. T. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6, 1872.

Popular Aversion to Judges Dabbling in Politics.

From the Providence Journal, May 7.

There is a general feeling among the American people that a Judge should keep himself entirely aloof from politics. A political Judge, and especially a partisan Judge, is almost universally, and that rightly, an odious character. Men may use him for their own purposes, as the great stock operators and the Tammany politicians in New-York are said to have done, but he is after all despised. In accordance with this feeling, there is a very strong aversion to a Judge, while still on the bench, becoming a candidate for any political office. The two things are regarded as incompatible with one another. And most of all does this sentiment predominate with regard to the members of the national Judiciary, and especially the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This aversion of the people to any intermingling of that high tribunal with political combinations of any sort, is most salutary. The names of Judges of the Supreme Court have in two or three instances been mentioned as candidates for the Presidency, but, we believe, not one has ever received the nomination of a convention. The fact of being a member of that Court has always been held to be a great objection. This opinion, we believe, prevails more strongly now than ever before. It will derive additional force from the spectacle which has just been witnessed of two Justices of our highest national tribunal appearing as rival applicants for a Presidential nomination, in the sorehead Convention at Cincinnati. Judge CHASE and Judge DAVIS have gained nothing as politicians, but they have greatly injured themselves as Judges.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Morning Sessions—The Report of the Book Agents—A Lively Skirmish between Carlton and Lanahan.

The Conference met yesterday morning at the usual hour, with a visible falling off in the attendance of visitors. Bishop AMES presided, as heretofore, and the opening religious exercises were conducted by Dr. COOPER, of Philadelphia. The Secretary, Mr. HARRIS, read the journal of Wednesday's proceedings, which was approved. Afterward he read various letters and communications, including one from Mr. G. W. BENTLEY, the General Manager of the Southern Jersey Railroad, who invited the members of the Conference, their wives and families to an excursion to Long Branch and Oak Grove, the scene of the yearly Methodist camp-meeting in New-Jersey. Then followed the usual routine business of memorials on boundaries, which occupied the time of the Conference until 11 o'clock. Then came the second call for resolutions, reports and miscellaneous business. Among this the report of the agents of the Book Concern was presented, and Mr. LANAHAN rose to say that the report about to be read was not his report, and though his name was subscribed to it, he had never permitted it to be used. Moreover, there were things in it which he did not approve, and others which he knew not to be true.

Dr. CARLTON immediately said that the proofsheets had been submitted to him, and that he had given at least a tacit consent, and he moreover had heard that he had given a consent to his name being used.

Judge MCCALMONT rose to a point of order. The report could not be before the body when one of the Agents repudiated it. He made a motion to refer the question to a committee of three, but this was voted down.

Bishop AMES said that as to the point of order raised it was not a parliamentary one, but referred to a point of veracity between two members.

Dr. CARLTON said that he was responsible as the agent of the Book Concern for the City of New-York. He had ordered the foreman to take the proof-sheets to Dr. LANAHAN, who had refused to sign the report unless he saw everything in manuscript. Afterward Mr. THOMAS took the report to him, and he consented to sign it if a word was changed. That word was changed, and Dr. CARLTON therefore signed the report for Dr. LANAHAN, believing that he had received his consent so to do. At the time the manuscripts were being given by him to the printers Dr. LANAHAN was not in the office, nor was he to be found for several days. He therefore gave them to the printers. He holds himself responsible for the statements contained in the report, and will answer for their truth.

Dr. LANAHAN said that he opined the report was not a thing to be settled in a few moments, or days, and that the manuscripts might well have waited until he came back. That was a minor matter. The report was printed without his knowledge. The printer informed him that he was preparing a list of publications and promised him a copy. He did not furnish one, and when Dr. LANAHAN asked for it, replied that he had handed it to Mr. CARLTON, and thought that he would, of course, see it. Two or three days afterward he came to him in the bindery and showed him the report. There was a statement in it something to this effect: "Since our removal from Mulberry-street we have increased our facilities five-fold." Dr. LANAHAN remarked that this was a foolish statement, saying: "You know you cannot do five times the work you did before, or anything like it." Again, the vital part of the report is the statement of accounts; with these he had had nothing to do. There was an entry that by a clerical mishap the profits of one year ($31,000) had been entered with the profits of another year. He would say that this was not a clerical mishap, but a suppression.

Judge GREER, of the New-York Conference, then made the following motion:

Resolved, That Dr. LANAHAN shall have the privilege of withdrawing his name from the report, and that it should be received as the report of Drs. CARLTON and THOMAS.

Dr. LANAHAN said: I do wish to withdraw my name from that report, and I now inform the Conference that for the last four years my name has been so used without my knowledge or consent, and that I have never seen the exhibits.

The resolution was then adopted, and the report was read as the report of Drs. CARLTON and THOMAS. Having been previously given, it is not reported here.

The Conference then adjourned without taking any action upon the report, but there can be little doubt that the great battle will come off this morning. In the opinion of those whom the TIMES reporter interviewed, the result will be a general whitewashing of everybody, a finding that Dr. CARLTON was blameless, and that Dr. LANAHAN was correct in investigating.

The American Bible Society at Association Hall.

The American Bible Society held its fifty-sixth anniversary yesterday, in Association Hall, W. H. ALLEN, LL. D., in the chair. An abstract of the annual report was read by the President, by which it appeared that the following work had been done:

The receipts for the year were $639,923 47; the payments were $639,679 68. The sum necessary to meet the outstanding engagements of the Society is estimated at $60,000. Seven sets of new electrotype plates have been made at the Bible House, five sets for printing Arabic version in progress at Beirut, and one set at Constantinople. New publications at the Bible House, seven, all excepting two in foreign languages, besides others printed or authorized abroad, volumes printed at the Bible House, 1,030,255; printed and purchased abroad, 201,597; total, 1,231,852; volumes issued, 1,100,871, including 921,389 from the Bible House, in thirty-nine languages, and 179,482 abroad, in languages representing about sixty different languages and dialects; entire number of volumes issued during fifty-six years, 28,760,969. *Bible Society Record*: Copies circulated during the year, 419,330; number of auxiliaries reported as engaged in supplying their fields, 550. The distribution of the Scriptures in the United States during the year, apart from ordinary sales by auxiliary societies, so far as reported, is shown by the following figures: Number of families visited, 598,664; number of families found destitute of the Bible, 72,723; destitute families supplied, 40,499; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 17,389; Sabbath and other schools supplied, 1,885. Provision was made for the relief of sufferers by the calamitous fires of last Autumn in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Some attention has been given to the supply of Scriptures for travelers on various railroads. Liberal grants have been made for Sunday-schools through the American Sunday-school Union and the American Missionary Association.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the success of the Bible, in ennobling and purifying the race, has been such as to show that it is adapted to meet the highest demands of our nature.

Resolved, That the late decision of the Roman Catholic Church on Infallibility, makes it the duty of Protestant Christendom to reaffirm more strongly its fundamental law, that the Word of God is the only supreme authority in matters of faith.

Resolved, That the Divine origin and authority of the Bible are shown by the elasticity with which it meets the varied forms of opposition which assail it; by the influence which it exerts over the human mind and conscience; and by its adaptation to the needs of universal man.

Resolved, That the opening of all Italy, even to the City of Rome, to the Bible, is a ground of sincere rejoicing to all who love the Holy Scriptures, and desire their universal dissemination.

The speakers were Rev. L. H. Weisman, of London; E. P. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn; E. A. Washburn, City; W. M. Punshon, Toronto, Canada West; Father Gazaxzi, Dr. Edwards, Richmond, Va.; J. Thompson, Indiana; G. Abernethy, Oregon, and G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. All concurred in the one sentiment that the Bible is the foundation of society, the bulwark of the nation, and the sole preacher and guide of Christians throughout the world. Father GAVAZZI presented some interesting statements concerning the distribution of the Bible in Italy, no less than 300,000 copies having been distributed within the past three years, but none of these, except in very rare cases, were given away. The people bought them in nearly every instance.

Funeral of the Late Russell Sturgis.

The funeral of the late RUSSELL STURGIS took place yesterday from the residence of his family in Tenth-street. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends, among whom were Richard Poillon, D. N. Barney, Capt. Crocker, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Capt. Robert L. Taylor, Geo. W. Blunt, Ambrose Snow, Capt. Thompson and others. The Board of Pilot Commissioners, of which Mr. STURGIS had been President since its organization, attended in a body. Many of the Sandy Hook and New-Jersey pilots were also present. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS read the Church funeral service. The remains were taken to Green-Wood. They were inclosed in a rosewood casket, devoid of ornamentation except the silver inscription plate. The usual formality of pall-bearers was dispensed with.

Base-Ball Notes—Defeat of the Eckfords.

Since the establishment of the Eckford Club, with all its vaunted fortunes, it has never experienced so crushing a defeat as that sustained yesterday from the Bostons, the score being twenty runs to none. The fielding of the Bostons was fair, but the only really remarkable play of the game was accomplished by the Eckfords, whose second baseman, MAY, made one of the most wonderful catches on record, which enabled him to effect a double play. The first-base hits were 23 for the Bostons and 2 only for the Eckfords, the former earning six runs.

On the Capitoline, yesterday, the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, defeated the Atlantics by a score of 11 to 7, the Atlantics playing without FERGUSON, and subsequently losing the services of both DEHLMAN and BARLOW, who, by injuries, were compelled to retire from the game.

The Haymakers won another ball on Tuesday, this time from the Nationals, at Washington, whom they defeated by a score of 21 to 8. At the close of the third inning the Nationals were ahead by 4 to 3.

To-morrow, (Saturday,) the Mutuals play the second of their series with the Bostons at Boston. MCMULLIN will pitch, BOYD taking third base, and either PALMER or CUMMINGS right field. The Troy and Baltimore clubs also play at Baltimore, to-morrow, and the score of both games will be received by telegraph, and bulletined at Johnson's Club-house, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street.

SINKING THE TRACK.

Protest of the Property-Owners Against the Vanderbilt Bill—How the Railroad Company Have Humbugged the Public.

The following protest from the East Side Association against the Vanderbilt bill relative to the Fourth-avenue Railroad, has been sent to Gov. HOFFMAN, as the bill is not at all what was promised the property-owners:

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1872, No. 104 BROADWAY.

Hon. John T. Hoffman:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to present to you the following objections to the Assembly bill, No. 797, now before you, in reference to the improvement and regulation of the Fourth-avenue in this City, by the Harlem Railroad Company.

1. It makes that Company independent of all control by the City Corporation over their use of the streets and avenues. Such control now exists and is salutary and proper.

2. It gives them power to change the grade of the Fourth-avenue and of the cross streets. This may lead to great abuse, involving serious injury to adjoining property, and is too arbitrary a power to be entrusted to any railroad corporation.

3. It authorizes the Company to lay their tracks substantially on the present grade of the avenue for nearly the entire distance below Seventy-ninth-street. This authority is given by the express language of the act, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth-street, "to the grade of the road in not to exceed" a given distance below the grade of the avenue. If they choose, therefore, to sink their tracks but one foot below the present grade of the avenue, they are authorized by the statute to do so. Hence the necessity and the reason for possessing the power to change, in their discretion, the grades of the avenue and the cross streets. This language (the words "not to exceed") is so peculiar as to justify us in believing it was intentionally used for the purpose of misleading—for, if the intention had been to sink the tracks so as to arch them over on the grade of the avenue, the language used would have been different as, for instance: "The grade of the road at fifty-ninth and Seventy-fourth streets shall not be less than fifteen feet six inches below the grade of the avenue, and at Seventy-ninth-street, not less than twelve feet." This language of the bill has a meaning directly contrary to the understanding of those who consented to the bill as finally passed. Such consent was given upon the express understanding that the tracks were to go underground—the arch or covering to be substantially on the present grade of the avenue.

4. It authorizes the Company to have openings in their covered way, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth streets, 150 feet in length and twenty feet in width, between the blocks, whereas, the understanding between the Company and the property-owners was that, through that part of the avenue, openings were to be left substantially like those over Murray Hill.

5. It throws upon the City the entire expense of removing or altering the Croton water-pipes and the sewers and gas-pipes.

6. There are other objections, but, as most of them were waived in the supposed amicable adjustment of the matter with Mr. VANDERBILT, it is deemed advisable not to raise them here.

I respectfully present to you the objections above stated as grounds for withholding your approval of the bill. CHARLES CRARY,

President East-side Association.

ROWING.

Ellis Ward and Frank Bell.

The friends of the above rising young rowers have now a match under consideration, the only knotty question keeping the parties concerned from a satisfactory agreement being the choice of a place to row the race.

ELLIS WARD and FRANK BELL met in working boats in a regatta on the Harlem River two years ago, JOHN BIGLIN and several others also being entered for the same race. WARD won the race in question, and since that time BELL has repeatedly expressed a desire to meet his conqueror.

FRANK BELL is a well-built man, about the same age as WARD, nearly six feet high, weighing ordinarily about 170 pounds; he is a Sandy Hook pilot by profession, and was one of the first men selected by the BIGLINS last year to make up their four-oared crew before they came to terms with COULTER and KAYE.

An Important Amateur Challenge.

Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, of Troy, challenges his old antagonist, TOM FEARON, of Yonkers, to another trial of skill in single sculls. The very unsatisfactory termination of their last race having occasioned considerable comment, it is hoped that Mr. FEARON will now accede to Mr. O'NEIL'S proposition and row, as he can hardly offer the same excuse which he used last season, which was that he had no time to train. Mr. FEARON has entered for the single-scull races of the regatta to be held under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy, therefore he can arrange to row Mr. O'NEIL a short time before or after that event. As both these gentlemen have an unusually good reputation as scientific and lasting rowers, the lovers of this favorite sport will hail the satisfactory consummation of a match with delight.

The Walkill Valley.

Within a few hours' ride from this City there is a beautiful section of the State that, until recently, was totally devoid of railroad facilities. Lying on the left bank of the Hudson, its 200,000 inhabitants were dependent on the Hudson River for means of reaching this market. The Walkill Valley Railway, which will be open from Montgomery, on the Erie line, to Kingston, a distance of thirty-five miles, where it will form a junction with the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, will remedy this, and make a through line from New-York to Syracuse.

Election of Officers at the Stock Exchange.

The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange, appointed to present the names of officers of the Exchange for the ensuing year, to be voted for on Monday next, have reported the following ticket: For President, Edward King; Chairman, M. A. Wheelock; Vice-Chairman, James Mitchell; Secretary, B. O. White; Treasurer, D. C. Hays; Governing Committee, (to serve one year,) Geo. W. McLean, M. L. B. Martin, D. B. Hatch; (two years,) John Benjamin; (four years,) W. Seymour, Jr., W. B. Clerke, Frederick White, John B. Norris, H. H. Hollister, E. S. Munroe, W. S. Nichols, G. W. Fuller, Reuben Manley, W. E. Strong.

Emma Couch Bailed.

Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and informed Recorder HACKETT that bail had been procured for EMMA COUCH. Mr. PATRICK KEARNEY, of No. 213 Avenue C, became her bondsman in $5,000, the amount specified by Judge BRADY. The bonds were signed, and EMMA left the Court in company with her father, and started for her home in Dutchess County.

Criminals in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Session, yesterday, WILLIAM ASSENHORD pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment. THOMAS POSTER, for an assault, received four months in the Penitentiary; JAMES JOHNSON, charged with an assault with a shovel, with intent to kill, was found guilty of an assault and battery by the jury. Recorder HACKETT thought it a strange verdict, and said that on his own motion would lay it aside.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, May 9, the following buildings have been reported, at the Department of Buildings, as unsafe in the particulars noted:

William-street, No. 219, J. R. BERGEN, owner; unsafe front wall, cornice and lintels.

Rose-street, No. 27, ROBT. D. LYONS, owner; unsafe piers and lintels.

Washington-street, No. 200, Corporation City of New-York, owner; dangerously unsafe front wall and gable.

Seventh-avenue, Nos. 243, 247, 249, 251, 253 and 255, MAREEN FRANS, agent; unsafe piers and walls.

West-street, No. 127, ERNEST FIEDLER, owner; chimneys dangerously unsafe.

THURSDAY, May 9—P. M.

The advance sheets of the Report No. 7 of the Series of 1871-72 of the Bureau of Statistics enable us to present the following summary of the Foreign Trade balances of the United States for the first seven months of the current Fiscal year, July 1, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872, inclusive. The report for the seventh month, January, 1872, shows that the gross Imports of the month are nearly one-fifth larger than the same month of the previous year, while the Exports of Domestic Produce show little or no increase, and these results are consistent with our comparative summary for the port of New-York for three or four months past. The net Trade balance against the country for the seven months of the Fiscal Year, after deducting the net outgo of Specie, it will be noticed is $48,748,802, as against a balance in favor of the United States of $752,502 to the same date in the previous year. The much smaller sum paid off in Specie would seem to be significant of increased credits placed abroad in the shape of American Stocks and Banking and Mercantile balances:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross	$385,373,935
Re-exported to other markets	9,228,110
Total, as for United States markets	$322,944,799
In bond, June 30, 1871	$68,324,699
In bond, Jan. 31, 1872	70,406,486—2,081,833
Total taken for consumption	$320,862,966
Exports American produce, gold value	240,541,505
Trade balance, July 1, to Jan. 31	$75,221,461
Exported in domestic specie	$26,472,640

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....116¼
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....115¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....115¼
1,000 do.....sm'll.113

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....115¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....115¾
$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....115¾
$500 do.....sm'll.115¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union...	74½	2100	Union Pacific...	33¾
1800	do...	74¾	100	do...	33¾
700	do...	74¾	200	do...	33¾
500	do...	74¾	2000	do...	33¾
200	do...	74¾	1800	do...	33¾
300	do...	74¾	1000	do...	33¾
400	do...	75	300	do...	33¾
400	do...	75	100	do...	33¾
100	do...	75	700	do...	33¾
500	do...	75	600	Ohio & Miss...	45¾
200	do...	75	500	do...	45¾
500	Lake Shore...	94¾	1000	do...	45¾
900	do...	94¾	500	do...	45¾
200	do...	94¾	1800	do...	45¾
500	do...	94¾	700	do...	45¾
100	do...	94¾	200	North-western...	75¾
1800	Pacific Mail...	74¾	100	do...	75¾
1000	do...	75	300	do...	75¾
400	do...	75	800	do...	75¾
200	do...	75	500	do...	75¾
300	do...	75¾	1000	do...	75¾
400	do...	75¾	1600	do...	75¾
4700	do...	75¾	1000	do...	75¾
100	do...	75¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

The receipts of the various kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	25	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,631
Beef, bbls	2	Pork, pkls	852
Cotton, bales	13	Rice, pkgs	9
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,849
Eggs, bbls	3,132	Grease, pkgs	97
Flour, bbls	3,900	Lard, pkgs	900
Wheat, bushels	2,500	Lard, kegs	19
Corn, bushels	50,300	Stearine, pkgs	135
Oats, bushels	12,900	Butter, pkgs	2,235
Beans, bushels	600	Cheese, pkgs	1,076
Barley, bushels	5,800	Tallow, pkgs	97
Peas, bushels	3,600	Pea-nuts, bushels	600
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Silver Ore, bbls	222
Broom-corn, bales	300	Starch, boxes	1,196
Oatmeal, bbls	25	Teas, half-chests	1,045
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds	516
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	1,450
Hides, No	350	Whisky, bbls	522
Leather, sides	7,254	Wool, bales	51
Moss, bales	45	Skins, bales	3
Spirits Turp. bbls	568	Oil, Elaine, bbls	87
Resin, bbls	2,966	Oil, Tallow, bbls	39
Oil, Red, bbls	50		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, has been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—92 boxes Bacon, 1 case Sewing-machines, 12,405 bushels Wheat, 21,615 bushels Corn, 25 cases Handles, 300 pks. Agricultural Implements, 979 boxes Cheese, 6 pkgs. Skins, 12 bales Furs, 59 boxes Meat, 417 bbls. Pork, 30 tcs. Lard, 60 Car wheels.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—2 bales Mohair, 4 cases Worsteds, 473 boxes Cheese, 14 pkgs. Machinery.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—1 case Cigars, 4 cases Hides, 2 cases Silks, 404 cases Tobacco, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 1,132 cases Sewing-machines, 38 cases Chemicals, 100 tcs. Lard, 9 bbls. Oil, 20 cases Machinery, 14 bales Skins, 152 boxes Meat, 2 bales Jalap, 200 bbls. Lard, 3 cases Gloves, 2 cases Oil Sassafras, 84 bales Tobacco, 318 cases Agricultural Implements, 12 cases Hardware, 36 bbls. Pork, 2 bales Rubber Hose, 718 bags Pepper.

By the steamer *Morro Castle*, for Havana—6 cases Sewing-machines, 4 boxes Tobacco, 4 cases Fuel, 232 boxes Bacon, 100 bbls. Plaster, 4 cases Opium, 21 pkgs. Bags, 218 lbs. Butter, 1 box Clocks, 9,442 lbs. Ham, 7 cases Hair Goods, 5 pks. Leather, 4 pkgs. Machinery, 20 bales Paper, 924 lbs. Lard, 2 bbls. Tongues, 50 bbls. Beef-oil, 56 bbls. Tallow, 3 casks Lead Pipe, 19 cases Printing-presses.

By the bark *Dos Fratelli*, for Palermo—1 case Gunpowder, 257 bbls. Tobacco, 2 cases Quarts, 700 boxes Oakum, 1 Logwood.

By the brig *G. F. Geary*, for Trinidad—31 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1 case Borax, 6 carboys Vitriol, 36 pks. Furniture, 3,230 lbs. Ham, 4,286 lbs. Butter, 1,250 lbs. Lard, 1 keg Poison, 500 Fire-bricks, 3,197 Shooks and Heads.

By the brig *Ontario*, for Vera Cruz, &c.—4 kegs Poison, 202 bundles Paper, 43 cases Drugs, 106 pks. Hardware, 8 pkgs. Woodenware, 20 cases Tea, 1 evaporator, 48 Barrows, 1 pk. Silk, 4 bbls. Blacking, 3 pks. Pistols, 5 bbls. Lamps, 2 bbls. Oil, 25 pks. Paint, 12 bbls. Ochre, 4,200 cases Petroleum, 2 Trucks, 222 kegs Nails, 1 tierce Potash, 7½ tons stone, 2 bbls. Pitch.

By the schooner *John Bird*, for Cardenas—700 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *Sarah Crowell*, for St. John's, P. R.—40 bbls. Pork, 15 tcs. Ham, 4,600 lbs. Lard, 625 lbs. Butter, 30 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Bread, 100 boxes Herrings, 50 boxes Florida Water, 50 boxes Epsom Salts, 100 boxes Petroleum, 10 bbls. Petroleum, 500 reams Paper, 50 boxes Soap, 25 pks. Cassia, 100 bags Rice, 20,255 feet Lumber, 454 gallons Gasoline, 168 tons Ice, 3 bbls. Beets.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the ship *W. J. Hatfield*, 294,518¼ gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Holders maintain extreme asking prices, checking the demand. The offerings of desirable lots are on a comparatively moderate scale. Maracaibo is reported as being particularly scarce. No important sales are reported to-day, but quotations were more or less nominal. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 104,798 bags here, and 39,386 bags at the outports, with 53,600 bags reported as afloat and to arrive for the United States. The recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up thus: 3,353 bags Maracaibo, or sundry vessels, sold for consumption on private terms; 929 bags Costa Rica, 300 bags Laguayra, 223 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 5,230 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Antwerp and Hamburg on private terms. The market shows a stronger feeling, with more demand from the trade. We notice 8,296 bags Laguayra, *Rio Nunez* and *Jeremie*, sold in Philadelphia, to come here, on private terms. Stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, 46,405 bags and 99,474 mats. We quote cargo prices of Rio nominally thus: Ordinary, 14c.@14½c.; fair, 14½c.@15c.; good, 15c.@15¼c.; prime, 16¼c.@16¾c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 21c.@22¾c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¾c.; Rio, in bds., 16½@17½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 18c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19¾c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c @18¾c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Curacoa, 17c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico, 18¼c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12¾c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been partially neglected by purchasers for early delivery, yet prices of grades above good ordinary have been fully maintained, with, on rather scant offerings. Sales 223 bales, including 183 bales to spinners and 40 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted at an improvement of 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb., sales 11,000 bales (4,500 bales last evening and 7,100 bales today.) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 1,100 bales at 22 15-16c., June, 400 bales at 23¼c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c., 300 bales at 23¾c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c.; 100 bales at 23¾c.; July, 500 bales at 23¾c., August, 200 bales at 23¾c.; September, 500 bales at 21 11-16c., 300 bales at 21 13-16c., and 100 bales at 21¾c., together. October, 300 bales at 19¾c. And today for May, 400 bales at 22 15-16c., 700 bales at 22c.; June, 1,700 bales at 23¼c., 1,800 bales at 23 7-16c., 300 bales at 23½c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23 15-32c., 700 bales at 23¾c.; July, 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c.; August, 200 bales at 23¾c.; September, 100 bales at 21¾c.; October, 300 bales at 19½c.; November, 200 bales at 19¼c.; December, 300 bales at 19c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 22.89c.; June, 23.39c.; July, 23.66c.; August, 23.50c.; September, 21.72c.; October, 19.97c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port today were 53 bales, including 25 from Fernandina, 23 from Baltimore, 5 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 2,015 bales, and thus far this week, 15,661 bales, against 16,385 bales same time preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 3,538 bales, against 3,644,557 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20	20¼
Good Ordinary	22	22¼	22¾	22½
Low Middling	23	23¼	23¾	23½
Middling	23¾	23¾	24	24¼
Good Middling	24½	24½	24¾	25

EGGS—Have been less sought after the modified range of 16c.@18c., as to marks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales of Western Flour has been in fair request at a further slight improvement in prices, though the advanced rates claimed have tended to check business. Sales have been made since our last of 12,680 bbls., all old, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@7 30; interior to very good Extra State at $7 30@7 85; very good to fancy at $7 85@8 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 50@7 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 90@8 40 ₱ bbl.

No 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$6 60@6 85
Sour Flour	6 00@6 75
Superfine State and Western	6 85@ 7 30
Extra State	7 50@ 8 50
Extra City, shipping brands	7 50@ 8 90
Extra Genesee	8 50@10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 90@ 8 40
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 50@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 45@10 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 85@10 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	9 00@13 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., at $7 25@8 90 for ordinary to very good, and $8 90@$13 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been in moderate request at from $6 65@8 45 for Extras. Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $4 25@5 75 ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at from $3 65@3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 75@3 90 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine; sales, 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after for milling, and in moderate request for export, with desirable parcels of Spring quoted firmly. Red and White Winter 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, on limited offerings, for prompt delivery. White also stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 2 Chicago; $2 15 for extra choice do; $2 19@$2, chiefly at $2, for Red Western, part to arrive; $1 77 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 74@$1 76 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 72@$1 72 for No. 3 Chicago and Northern Spring, in store, closing firmly. Corn has been in fair demand for early delivery at about previous figures, though toward the close buyers had the advantage under rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 76c.@77c. for fair to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 76¾c. for shipping lots; 75c.@76c., for Yellow Western; 78c.@80c. for White Southern; 75c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western, to arrive next week; 75c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 76¾c.@77½c. for Yellow Southern and Western. For forward delivery there has been an active call at rather steadier rates, with sales reported of 265,000 bushels new mixed Western at 70c. for first half of June, and 69c. for all June delivery. Barley has again ruled quiet for malting, on a bushel, on an active business, chiefly speculative, closing strong and buoyant, with sales reported of 65,000 bushels Western in store and to arrive at 97c.@$1, closing at $1 for prime, in store and afloat, and in a retail way, quoted at $1 02@$1 07 ₱ bushel. Barley has been dull and weak; sales, 3,000 bushels Western at 75c., and 1,500 bushels Canada West at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand; sales were sold at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted about as before, though there has been less inquiry for stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels at 56½c.@57c., chiefly at 56c., for Mixed Western, in store; 57c.@57½c. for do., afloat; 56¼c.@59c. for White Western.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been very quiet at 15c.@17c. Bagging at 15c.@15¾c. and Domestic do. at 16¼c.@16¾c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in very light supply and good demand at buoyant prices, ranging from $1 85@$1 80 for shipping, and $1 60@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 95c.@$1 10. Straw continues in good demand at from 60c.@$1 20 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dull at former figures; 600 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been on a restricted scale at private trade, and the reported dealings have been confined to job lots within our previous range. At auction, sales were made of 99 hhds. 21 tcs. and 6 bbls. Porto Rico at 37c.@60¼c.; 17 hhds. inferior do. at 23c.@25c., and 45 bbls. common New-Orleans at 25c. Refining Cuba, 32c.@35c.; Centrifugal Cuba, 35c.@50c.; Muscovado, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet at about former figures; sales, 300 bbls., good Strained at $2 62½@$3 75; 200 bbls. Pale and Virgin at $3 20@$3 30 bbl. Tar quiet at unchanged prices. Spirits Turpentine has been pressed for sale to the extent of 725 bbls., in lots, at from 56c.@56c., chiefly at 56c. for full, and 56¼c. for 56¼c. for small lots, closing firmly at 56c. for full lots, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, and quoted at 15¼c.@15¾c., in bulk, with sales reported at 2,000 bbls. at the inside rate, and 17¼c.@17½c. in shipping order. Nothing really new in Refined, Standard White has been in moderately active, but closed less buoyantly, with sales reported here of 6,000 bbls. for May, various deliveries within the month, at 23¾c., and 4,000 bbls. June, part at 23¾c. At Philadelphia, the nominal quotations were 23¼c.@23¼c. for early delivery, on a quiet market. Crude Oil unchanged. Creek figures a shade higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull and heavy for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at $13 75 for New Western Mess; $13@$13 25 (nominally) for Prime Mess, and $11 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand prevailed at easier rates. Sales were reported at $13 50@$13 87½, closing at $13 50 ₱ bbl. City-dressed Hogs continue quiet at 6¾c.@6¾c. Cut-Meats have been in fair demand, with sales from 9½c.@9¾c. for Pickled Bellies, and 7½c.@8c. for Pickled Hams, 11¾c. for bagged Hams in tight tierces, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 315 pkgs. within the range. Bacon has been in rather more request at about previous figures, holders showing more willingness to meet buyers at the ruling quotations; sales, 1,400 boxes at 7¾c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Saltfora, 7¾c. for Long Clear, 8c. for Short Clear, and 10¼c. for Long Cut Hams. Lard has been rather slow of sale and weak as to price; sales have been reported of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., (in good part City,) for early delivery, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam; 9¾c.@9¾c. for Kettle; 8¾c.@8¾c. for good to fancy City Steam, and Kettle; 9¼c.@9¾c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a light demand noted at easier prices, with sales reported at 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller May, at 9 5-16c.@9¾c.; and 500 tcs., seller June, at 9 7-16c.... Beef continues in moderate jobbing demand from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierced Beef continues in slack request at from $14@$18 for Prime Mess, $17@$21 for India Mess, and $22@$24 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce; sales, 70 tcs. Beef Hams continue neglected at $22@$27 as the extremes; sales, 46 bbls.... Desirable lots of Butter are in comparatively light supply and wanted, within the range of 26c.@ 28c. for new State, and 18c.@27c. for new Western; 24c.@24½c. for old State. There is a fairly active inquiry noted for Cheese at 14c.@17¾c. for old state Factory, 9c.@16½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for new. Shippers are taking new mainly at from 11c.@14c. for fair to strictly fine makes.

SEEDS—The demand has been light for all kinds, with prices quoted as before: Clover, 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 25; Timothy, $2 50@$3, and Canary unchanged, $2 per 100 lbs. sold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been rather more liberal, and holders have evinced more willingness to meet the requirements of buyers, abating values in some instances, thus leading to more extensive movements, chiefly in refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,002 hhds. and 586 boxes, including 1,750 hhds. fully good fair to about prime refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9c.; 950 hhds. fair to fully good fair do. do. at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 1,124 hhds. very good common to about prime Refining do. at 8¾c.@9c.; 176 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9½c.; 494 boxes Clayed Havana, part at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 382 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8¾c.; good do. at 8¾c.; prime do. at 9c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7¼c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in demand at 10c.@13¾c. as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1872	52,235	50,798	34,405	1,802
Receipts since May 1	13,978	5,403	4,251	723
Total	72,208	56,199	38,655	2,525
Sales since May 1	10,432	6,004	7,020	828
Stock May 9, 1872	61,776	50,195	31,635	1,697
Stock May 11, 1871	45,539	60,954	173,713	5,568
Stock May 10, 1870	94,833	105,075	355,468	2,072
Stock May 13, 1869	70,714	124,284	84,758	1,653

TALLOW—The demand has been good and prices have been fully maintained; prime samples in rather limited supply. Sales have been reported of 210,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¾c.@9 9-16c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at 88c. ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been held with firmness, having been scarce; but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, buyers having been reluctant to purchase more than enough to meet urgent wants at asking prices. Pulled has been quiet, but firmly quoted steady. California and Texas Wools have been inactive, the extreme prices claimed checking operations. Foreign Wool has been moderately sought after, and held with confidence. The *Boston Shipping List* of Wednesday says: "The Wool market remains pretty much as noticed at the close of last week. Prices have now settled to a basis which manufacturers appear more willing to operate, and, with no prospect of any immediate improvement, holders are disposed to meet the market at the current rates. Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece are nominally 70c.@90c.; choice super pulled from 85c.@90c., and choice X at 80c.@85c., ₱ lb. Australia Wool ranges from 60c.@65c., and Montevideo from 50c.@52½c. ₱ lb., including choice lots at extreme figures."

American Saxony Fleece, ₱ lb	72@78
Extra and above Merino Fleece	62@72
Native to full-blooded Merino Fleece	62@77
Unwashed Delaine	44@60
Texas, coarse to fine	35@48
Nana Fe, White Fleece	35@55
Santa Fe, Black Fleece	32@38
California, Spring Clip	37@47
California, fall Clip and Lambs	30@40
Super to Extra Pulled	72@82
No. 1 Pulled	60@70
Lambs pulled	62@70
Western lime pulled	57@54
Southern lime pulled	42@75
Tub-washed	30@90
California pulled	34@62
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	20@50
Rio Grande, washed	34@41
Rio Grande, unwashed	19@31
Cape, unwashed	43@49
Canada, combing	85@90
Canada, No. 1 to super pulled	54@72

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate movement reported since our last in the way of berth Freights. The demand has been mainly for Grain room at essentially unchanged rates. The offerings of room in steam instances, thus leading to more extensive movements, chiefly in refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,002 hhds. and 586 boxes, including 1,750 hhds. fully good fair to about prime refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9c.; 950 hhds. fair to fully good fair do. do. at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 1,124 hhds. very good common to about prime Refining do. at 8¾c.@9c.; 176 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9½c.; 494 boxes Clayed Havana, part at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 382 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8¾c.; good do. at 8¾c.; prime do. at 9c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7¼c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in demand at 10c.@13¾c. as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., sum up thus:

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 9.—FLOUR firm and scarce. WHEAT buoyant and unsettled, with frequent fluctuations; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 68, spot; $1 68¾, seller June. CORN in good demand at 44c. for No. 2 spot; 45c., seller June. OATS in good demand at 35¾c. for No. 2. RYE active and higher at 90c.@ 92c. for No. 2. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand at 80c.@81c. for No. 2 Fall. WHISKY active and higher at 83c. PORK dull and lower at $12 50, seller June. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged at 4½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON steady at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Sides. LIVE HOGS dull and lower at $3 90@$4 20. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—LAKE IMPORTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Barley. FLOUR firm, asking 25c. advance on White; sales of 600 bbls. at the range. WHEAT strong and buoyant, and buyers holding off; sales of 4,000 bushels Duluth Spring, on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1 66. CORN more active and lower; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 58c.@59c.; 25,000 bushels do. on private terms. OATS more active, closing firm; sales of 13,500 bushels Western on private terms; 28,000 bushels do. at 45c. RYE firm and closed higher; sales of 3,000 bushels at 83c.; 1,500 bushels at 92c SEEDS steady and fair. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWATER nominal. RAIL SHIPMENTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—WHEAT still buoyant; sales of 1 car bagged Diehl at $2 15. Nothing doing in RYE. CORN 1c. higher and active; sales of 7 cars No. 1 high mixed Western on the spot, 77c. BARLEY neglected. OATS more active; sales of 500 bushels No. 1 State at 59c.; 100 bushels No. 1 White Seeding at 62½c.

GALVESTON, May 9.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 9,234 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—COTTON unsettled and nominal; net receipts, 421 bales; gross, 575 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 79,594 bales.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 22¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been advanced 1 ₱ cent., and is now 5 ₱ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £786,000 during the past week.

11¼ A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾. American Securities quiet. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 88¾; 1865s, 90¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89¾; 1865s, old, 90¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

2½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89¾; 1867s, 92¾.

3 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89¾; 1865s, old, 90¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, May 9—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 9—A. M.—French Rentes, 54f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11 A. M.—COTTON opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 28s. 6d.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt for the best grades of American.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 5d. for Red Winter. FLOUR, 27s. 6d.@ 28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 7s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 9.—Refined PETROLEUM, 16¼d.@16¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 56s. ₱ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. 9d.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—The following is the Calendar for Friday, May 10, 1872: 329½, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337½, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 105. The Court will sit on Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—178, Irwin vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 176, Bale vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 166, Thomas vs. Steam-tug General W. McMann; 38, Chase et al. vs. schooner J. M. McMillan; 155, The United States vs. a lot of lumber on schooner Sea Dog.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2284, Fleet River National Bank vs. Montague, impleaded; 2427, Christie vs. Parker; 2525, Ross, Jr., vs. Brasag; 2103, Granger vs. La Abla Silver Mining Company; 1069, Thurnwyer vs. Redmond; 2742, Landes vs. Kleinhans; 2304, Strauss et al vs. Levy; 1921, Thomson vs. Brandt et al.; 2301, Cole vs. Spencer et al.; 2049, Bearns vs. Miller et al.; 3321, Caverly et al. vs. Maddock, impleaded; 2135, Turhill v

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fleesy Morosunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GOLD DEMON—The Chapman Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Mariona Family.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE VOKES FAMILY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by John B. Gough—Subject, "Peculiar People."

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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An evil of long standing at Albany is the effort to use the Supply bill, which goes through at the last moment of the session, as a vehicle for all sorts of special legislation, wholly foreign to the subject matter of the bill. The proposed amendment increasing the "head-money" at the Castle Garden from $1 50 to $2 50, is of this nature. The proposition has already been defeated, and should not be allowed to succeed now. It is substantially an increase in the tax on immigration, and that is not by any means desirable.

Gen. HAWLEY was yesterday nominated by the Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature, as Senator in place of Hon. O. S. FERRY, whose term expires in 1873. He is in every way fit for the place—able, patriotic, and of tried integrity. We cannot believe that any coalition to defeat his election will succeed in face of the large majority given him in the caucus—98 to 12.

The Civil Rights bill of Mr. SUMNER again headed off the Amnesty bill yesterday, by aid of Mr. COLFAX'S casting vote. We do not see the expediency or necessity of this continual clashing of these bills. There is no sound reason why they should be so constantly tied to each other. Why not separate the measures, and let the one which fairly meets the approval of the Senate stand, while the other falls? The defeat or success of either would be intelligible, but this unceasing coupling of both is absurd and mischievous.

Is it not about time that the Methodist Conference should reflect where their interminable verbal squabbling, and technical befogging of a plain question of duty, is leading them? Suppose that the management of the Book Concern should be proved to have been guilty of all that Dr. LANAHAN has charged against it? Would it be a greater misfortune for the Church to have such an exposure publicly made, than to have it appear by a cowardly shirking of full investigation that the Methodist Conference paid more regard to appearances than to the claims of honesty and justice? It is too late now to think of hiding the unclean thing out of sight. The frauds in the Book Concern have become matter of public notoriety, and any attempt to whitewash the perpetrators will only make them still more notorious. Apart from all the passion and prejudice with which the quarrel of the Book Agents has been surrounded, there exists among all impartial spectators an opinion that the only fair and open course for the Conference to pursue is to appoint a capable and impartial special committee, to present a final report on a case that has been dragged out far too long. This is called, with some justice, the age of corruption. It will be an evil day for Christianity and for public morals when a powerful section of the Church allows itself to appear as the apologist for the betrayal of official trust.

We publish in another column a protest from the East-side Association to Gov. HOFFMAN, against the act passed by the Legislature, and known as the Vanderbilt bill, to improve and regulate the use of Fourth-avenue. The property-owners have discovered that the bill is so loosely worded that it affords them no prospect of relief from the nuisances now existing, for there is no proviso that the necessary sinking of the track *shall* be done, but only that it *may* be done. There are many other serious objections to the bill, as will be seen by the remonstrance, though it is unfortunate that these discoveries were not made before its final passage. Now that Gov. HOFFMAN is in the humor for vetoing bills, perhaps he will direct his attention to this one.

The first signs of the sort of "reform" we should secure from Mr. GREELEY'S success are described in the letter from our Albany correspondent today. The Fenton men and the Democrats have joined hands to kill off all reform, including the charter, and our correspondent states that the alliance has done more to corrupt the Legislature than all BARBER'S Winter's work. FENTON'S Tammany friends would be turned out of office by a new charter, and the Democrats would not like that. All the political corruption we have yet seen will be mere child's play compared with that which we shall see during the progress of FENTON'S intrigues for GREELEY.

The *Tribune* is not going to be an "organ"—but at the same time it devotes columns of its space every day to nonsensical "congratulations" alleged to have been received by Mr. GREELEY. As for its calumnies upon the President, who can now fail to see the motive which dictates them? Can a rival candidate be expected to tell the truth or show fair play? Honest journalism is at an end when conductors of newspapers become candidates for office, and use their columns for the purpose of slandering their rivals. It requires no great discernment to see why the *Tribune* should endeavor to misrepresent every act of Gen. GRANT'S, and to bring his Administration into disrepute. Mr. GREELEY wants to step into his shoes—that is all there is of it.

The Principles at Stake.

There never has been any doubt in our minds that if we could once get disaffected Republicans to discuss a little more fully the *principles* which they are anxious to see carried out, there would be every probability of a satisfactory settlement after all. But until within the last few days the canvass has been conducted on purely personal grounds. The Liberal Republicans had a very large section within their ranks who were estranged from Gen. GRANT, simply because he had refused to accept their dictation as to the distribution of offices. The "traders" threw suspicion on the whole movement. It was useless to appeal to them with arguments or reasons. If you asked any of them privately what it was that really disgusted them, they would reply that they could not get any offices out of the Administration, and that it was impossible to keep their local organizations together for four years more without these offices. This has been the frank admission of REUBEN E. FENTON'S leading friends and supporters. Indeed, Mr. HORACE GREELEY himself has admitted the powerful influence it has exercised over his own course. What was the use of trying to discuss "principles" with men actuated by these motives?

But since the Convention, it has become quite clear that many men who took part in it must have been governed by much higher considerations than those of personal or factional interests. They proved to be the dupes of the politicians—but at any rate, no disgrace rests upon them. It is evident that they are as much or rather more annoyed by the "manipulations" of JOHN COCHRANE, FENTON, and BROWN, and their understrappers, as any outside observer who from the first regarded the machinery with distrust. They have come back and related stories which will vindicate their own reputations, and incidentally will cause many people to think better of some of the leaders than they did before. We said yesterday that Senator SCHURZ'S conduct was above all suspicion—that he evidently detested the dirty business carried on by FENTON & Co. This is not the first time that Mr. SCHURZ has been made the tool of artful schemers—we hope it will be the last. It is hard to believe, for instance—in the light of his conduct at Cincinnati—that he ever contemplated proving the means of sending FRANK BLAIR to the Senate. Yet that was the result of the "Republican revolution" in Missouri, of which Senator SCHURZ must bear the larger share of responsibility. Nevertheless, it is a great satisfaction to us to see strong evidence that nothing could have been more honorable than Mr. SCHURZ'S conduct at Cincinnati.

And now the question is, Is there any basis on which a common agreement can be arrived at? If the whole subject can be raised above that narrow view of it which is suggested by the phrase, "anybody to beat GRANT," so much the better for the tone of public discussion, and for all who have to take part in it. The position taken by some of the disaffected Republicans toward Gen. GRANT is to the last degree unreasonable. They say, "we will *not* have him, no matter what measures are associated with his Administration." Is it for any of us, politicians or writers, to say that? Is not that a question which the people will have an ample opportunity of deciding? There are men—we rather think Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES is among them—who refuse to have anything to do with the Philadelphia Convention, on the ground that the delegates already elected to it from some States have been instructed to vote for GRANT. And if such delegates have been sent, what does it prove but that Gen. GRANT is still strong with the people? Or are we to be told that all these States have been corrupted by "TOM MURPHY," or some other incarnation of evil? If Gen. GRANT is nominated at Philadelphia, will it not be a proof that the people do not accept those adverse views of his character which have lately been put forward so persistently?

Can we not be content to wait until next month to see what men will be chosen, and in the mean time try to agree about measures? As we intimated yesterday, discussion on public affairs during the last few months, in opposition papers, has proceeded upon the assumption that there is but one branch of the Government—the Executive. The style of criticism which is applied to the President would only be appropriate if it were applied to some despot, over whom there was no restraining influence of a legislative body. Gen. GRANT is blamed for what is done, and for what is not done—he is censured for not carrying out measures which it is within the province and power of Congress alone to deal with. Now if President GRANT, like ANDREW JOHNSON, had vetoed popular measures actually passed by Congress, the present line of stricture toward him might be and would be justified. But the case is directly the other way. He has recommended measures which Congress has, at first, coldly received, and then suffocated. It is so with the measure for civil service reform. Congress does not like it, because it deprives it of the political influence to be derived from the indirect distribution of patronage. Is that the President's fault? But, it is said, some of his friends oppose it. Well, that only shows that they are not quite such slaves to him as some people represent; for the President must see, as well as everybody else, how much he is weakened by the partial failure of civil service reform, and how strongly his interests lie in persuading his friends (if he could) to carry it on to success.

Congress can compel even an unwilling President to pursue the policy demanded by the nation—as we all saw in ANDY JOHNSON'S time, when the Executive was reduced to a cypher. Amnesty, reduction of taxation, civil service reform; these are the measures demanded by the best of the "Liberal Republicans;" and if they comprised the whole Liberal Republican creed, we must belong to that party, for we have always been in favor of them. When Mr. RAYMOND recommended a lenient treatment of the South in '65—at the time when lenient treatment would have been most appreciated—who hounded him down but HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune*? The truth is that the Republican Party generally is only now coming to the stand-point which Mr. RAYMOND occupied in the first session after the close of the war. But who stands in the way now? Gen. GRANT? No one can really believe it. He has never shown a vindictive feeling toward the South. He has simply carried out the policy of Congress, as he promised to do—he would doubtless carry out that policy if it became more generous to the South than it is today. So of civil service reform and reduction of taxation. Let the people put a pressure upon their Representatives in Congress to carry out these reforms, and what could obstruct their progress?

There are no principles contended for, so far as we have heard from the respectable "Liberal" organs, which the Philadelphia Convention need hesitate to adopt. The one-term nonsense talk by HORACE GREELEY is generally laughed at, and he has himself recently defined it to mean a disinclination to have all his friends excluded from office for more than one term. This was his deliberate statement in the *Tribune*. The measures worth serious consideration seem to us to be those which the *whole* Republican Party ought to unite in working for. If they were repudiated at Philadelphia, we should be obliged to express as much disappointment concerning that Convention as the *Post* and other papers express over the result in Cincinnati. We must keep up with the times. No just and necessary reform can be refused in these days. But do not let us admit a set of political tricksters to power because they are masquerading as reformers—do not let us run the risk of superseding an Administration which has given offense to a few, for one which would, in less than a year, shock and disgust the whole country, and would invite upon our heads innumerable disasters.

A Veto that Must be Set Aside.

There is a general sense of disappointment among all honest men in this community, that TWEED and his confederates should have been able to evade so long the ordeal of a public trial. Their success in obtaining postponements and adjournments has been altogether owing to the imperfections of the existing law affecting abuse of public trust, and to the possibility of disputing the right of the law officers of the State to appear as prosecutors in a case affecting local officials. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who has a very thorough grasp both of the questions of law and of fact involved in the prosecution of the plunderers of our City Treasury, introduced a bill into the Assembly, providing against the possibility of the ends of public justice being defeated by technical objections, either now or at any future time, when a similar state of things should be brought to light. That bill was passed by both Houses, sent to the Governor for signature, and returned without his approval on Wednesday evening. The veto now lies on the table of the Assembly, and members are confronted with a very grave responsibility in dealing with it.

The intent of the bill is briefly as follows: The State is declared to have a right of action against any local officer who has either directly or indirectly aided in the misappropriation of public money, and the right of the State to prosecute may take precedence of that of any other public authority. It is made the duty of the Court of Appeals, when in session, or of the Chief Judge, when the Court is not in session, to assign for the trial of such action, on motion of the Attorney-General, a Justice of the Supreme Court, drawn from some Judicial District other than that which includes the county in which the case is to be tried. Direct or indirect participation in frauds on the public Treasury is made a felony, punishable by not less than three and not more than seven years in the State Prison, or by fine, or by both fine and imprisonment. The bill supplies a much-needed want in our criminal code, and it facilitates the conduct of a series of prosecutions whose interminable delays are nothing short of a public scandal. It has the approval of all honest men, and has no possible terrors save for rascals.

Why, then, should Gov. HOFFMAN have vetoed it? His ostensible reason of disapproval will not stand a moment's examination. Are his fortunes still so inextricably bound up with those of TWEED, and HALL, and SWEENY, that he cannot afford to do anything which would impair the chances of these precious confederates escaping out of the clutches of the law? We had hoped that the Governor had cut adrift from that gang, and from all the shameful record which remains as evidence of his servility to them. JOHN T. HOFFMAN had a chance of showing that his sympathies were on the side of honesty, though in the days when we were under the heel of Tammany he had, like other men capable of better things, worn its livery. That chance the Governor seems determined to throw away. His over-scrupulous attention to "constitutional" objections will deceive nobody. He never showed the slightest tendency to such hair-splitting when he was serving the purposes of knaves. A pretense of abject fear of the letter of the law will not conceal the fact that he is becoming recklessly defiant of its spirit.

It is by no means certain that in vetoing Mr. TILDEN'S bill, Gov. HOFFMAN has not been desirous to shield himself from public indictment. It has been ascertained that the frauds on the City Treasury began about June, 1868. At that date, and up to the beginning of 1869, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was Mayor of New-York. During the last six months of his Mayoralty, there is evidence that about one million of dollars were virtually stolen from the City Treasury; i. e., were drawn on warrants representing exorbitant payments for small services or for no service at all. It appeared that several of these warrants were signed by Alderman COMAN, as acting Mayor. WOODWARD'S predecessor, in the task of division, appears to have been one F. W. STERRY. Whether that gentleman is identical with the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment we are unable to say. Col. STERRY has at least made a good thing out of the City for some years, by getting $11,000 rent out of an armory which he is said to lease for $3,000. We do not accuse Gov. HOFFMAN of having participated in the division of funds made through F. W. STERRY, but, unless we are greatly misinformed, he must have suffered for a short time under such an attack of official blindness as became a chronic complaint with Mayor HALL. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose that Gov. HOFFMAN has a very sufficient motive for the fellow-feeling which seems to have prompted his wondrous consideration for the plight of his successor.

Whatever may have been the true reasons for the veto of Mr. TILDEN'S urgently-needed bill, the Legislature owe it to themselves and to the cause of Reform, to pass it over the Governor's veto. It will be the most wretched parody on justice which the century has seen, if the Ring thieves of New-York should be able to defy the law. From the endless technicalities and delays which can be urged under existing statutes, and from the difficulty of obtaining local Judges who do not stand virtually committed on one side or the other, nobody can safely assert that these trials will be brought to a close within the present century. Here is a sensible, equitable, and eminently sound remedy against thieves proving either now or hereafter, stronger than the public they have robbed. The public have a right to demand that the Legislature should sustain its own verdict on the measure, and that promptly.

A Marriage Reformer.

It is one of the questionable privileges of the prosperous Turk to marry a varied assortment of wives, and to rule them by the threat of the bow-string and the terror of the rack. In the comprehensive revolution preached by the "progressive" women, which is to thoroughly reverse everything now established, and to violently stand upon its head whatever now rests decently and properly upon its feet, we may expect to find most demonstrative and aggressive women claiming the privileges of the Turkish husband. At least one such woman is already among us, and has actually pursued the polygamous—or rather polyandrous—and tyrannical practices of the married Ottoman. Her success has been already very considerable, and had not one of her marital victims invoked the protection of the law, she would probably have rivaled the commander of the Faithful himself in the number of her marriages, and the severity of the discipline which she imposed upon the husbands of her choice.

It is not to be supposed that she was in the habit of ruling her marital acquisitions by the Turkish process of strangulation, or that she converted the East River into a penal Bosphorus, and was accustomed to drop offending husbands, neatly sewn up in sacks, from the ends of piers or the decks of ferry-boats. Such barbaric violence would be at variance with the civilization of the Western World. Our criminal code gave her an easy substitute for the sack and the bow-string. When a husband proved recalcitrant, and showed symptoms of a desire to escape from her thraldom, she promptly caused his arrest on a charge of assault and battery. Upon her fearless testimony he was sure to be convicted, and she then would secure his release from confinement by becoming personally responsible for his good behavior. It is plain that no husband, whose wife could at any moment surrender him to justice, and procure the immediate infliction of the sentence of imprisonment which had been suspended at her request, could venture to rebel at any command she might lay upon him. By this astute use of the machinery of law, this ingenious woman married whom she listed, and ruled her households with an inflexible rod. For a long time she prospered in her singular course and plural marriages, until at length a contingency which she could not guard against occurred, and her attempt to establish on American soil the revered domestic customs of Turkey was brought to a sudden end. The meanest and most oppressed of slaves will sometimes conspire together, and make a combined stroke for freedom. So was it with the husbands of this marriage reformer. Goaded by the tyranny under which they suffered, they seem to have formed a league for mutual defense, and when the latest bridegroom was arrested, according to precedent, for assault and battery, the combined husbands revolted, and proved more than a match for their oppressor.

At the time when this catastrophe occurred, the woman in question was the proud possessor of three husbands. Not that she was guilty of the weakness of retaining them all under one roof, where they could make her life miserable by their jealous quarrels. On the contrary, it is in evidence that she abandoned her first two husbands in the most heartless manner, leaving them wholly dependent on their own exertions for support. The curious fact in connection with the whole case is that she confined her matrimonial depredations to one family. Her second husband was the uncle of the first, and her last "wentur" was the son of the second. Had not her career been cut short, there might have been no limit to the extent to which she would have married this unfortunate family. There were doubtless other sons in its fold, and other uncles connected with it. Having exhausted these, she would probably have fallen upon the marriageable cousins, to the second and third degree, until the entire family connection would have become her captured prey. Fortunately for them this fate is now averted by the recent victory of the revolting husbands; while the final failure of this attempt to reduce the male American citizen to the condition of the inmate of the Turkish seraglio is a matter upon which all marriageable men are to be heartily congratulated.

The Sporting Season.

The taste for out-door sports, the growing development of which we have from time to time noticed, is likely this year to find ample gratification. The coming season promises to be rich in events of more than usual interest and importance. On the turf, the Monmouth Cup will evoke that crowning struggle between *Harry Bassett* and *Longfellow* which has been so long and so eagerly looked forward to by all lovers of the sport. That the encounter of these two famous racers will be in the highest degree exciting, no one familiar with their extraordinary record can for a moment doubt. Both are superb animals, of remarkable speed and staying power, and, by their admirers at least, believed to be the fastest racers in the world. Neither has yet been conquered, or even pitted against an antagonist that could bring out his full resources. Should they come to the starting-post in good condition, a race may be looked for that will surpass in closeness and excitement all previous ones since the famous encounter of *Henry* and *Eclipse*. For the same cup it is not improbable that another horse may be started, who has not hitherto ranked with these monarchs of the turf, but whose capital performances at the late New-Orleans race-meeting has greatly enhanced his reputation in the eyes of competent judges. Should *Monarchist* start also in good trim, it it is just possible that the Monmouth track may be made the scene of another of those surprising reverses of fortune with which the English turf is even more familiar than our own.

This will, undoubtedly, be the event of the racing season, beside which all others will "pale their ineffectual fires." But, in addition to the star performance, the ordinary programmes at Jerome and Monmouth Parks and the Saratoga race-course will lose, we are assured, no jot of their usual attractions. The pleasant slopes of Fordham, where the Jockey Club joins its friendly battles, or the "low downs leaning to the sea," where the fashion of Long Branch sets, its Olympic games will, doubtless, see at Spring and Summer meeting the same brilliant assemblage as of yore. Even for the uneasy yearner for sensation, there is always the chance of some equine meteor bursting suddenly on the racing horizon, some new *Harry Bassett* or *Longfellow*, that shall as far surpass those prodigies as they have hitherto distanced all other competitors.

So much for the land. And on the water the sporting events are likely to be numerous. Here, of course, the international struggle, to which the Atalantas of our own City have so pluckily challenged the veterans of the London Rowing Club, takes precedence in point of interest. That the issue can be in favor of the American crew, with so many odds against them, not least the loss of one of their best men, is hardly to be expected by the most sanguine patriotism. They will, however, it is to be presumed, avoid those errors of training and "coaching" which contributed so much, if not mainly, to the mishap of their Harvard predecessors; and even if defeated, will, we doubt not, leave behind them a good impression of the form and method of American amateur oarsmen. The various races on our own waters, the University regatta, the contests in which the WARD brothers, the BIGLINS, and others are to take part, will keep up the interest of the rowing fraternity until the close of the season.

In the way of yachting, also, we are promised somewhat of a sensation. Lord DUFFERIN, a veteran yachtsman, who has been recently appointed Governor-General of the New Dominion, has, it is said, announced his intention of competing in the regattas of the New-York Squadron. The carrying out of this intention will give us in some sort a renewal of the excitement attendant upon the international matches with the *Cambria* and *Livonia*, but, let us hope, without the bickerings and heart-burnings which detracted from the enjoyment of those contests.

Altogether, the lover of field sports, and we hope his name is legion, will find this year no lack of entertainment. We are glad that this is so, not for mere practical reasons, but because the spectacle of a yacht or horse or boat race is to most men of positive physical and mental value. Only to be released for a few brief hours from the grinding wear and tear of trade, to escape for a little while from the hideous clamor of the street, to soothe the tingling nerves and tired eyes with the refreshment of blue skies and green hills, or the infinite repose and variety of the sea; to feast on the picturesque details of the spectacle, the flying yachts, or straining horses, where all delights of color, form and motion combine to charm; —to do this is not only to enjoy a great present pleasure, but to drink in a new draught of life for future use. Let no man, however busy, think that a visit to a race or regatta is wasted time, if it sends him back refreshed and reinvigorated to his labors.

Umbrellas.

Umbrellas are the latest fighting weapons employed for duels in Paris. They are at least the latest used by journalists, and, as the rage is always hottest there for what is most eccentric, we may expect soon to hear of many valiant battles with these odd substitutes for rapier or pistol, and of the usual feminine emulation with the parasol. It appears that M. LOUIS RATISBONNE, one of the writers of the *Journal des Débats*, was going along the Rue Montmartre, when he met M. ALBERT ROGAT, one of the writers on the *Pays*. The latter gentleman had been guilty of two faults—he had offended M. RATISBONNE by something he had lately written, and he is, moreover, a Bonapartist. M. RATISBONNE proceeded to indicate his disapproval of M. ROGAT by beating him silently over the head with his umbrella. But M. ROGAT had an umbrella, too, and he retorted with great vigor. Presently the weapon of M. RATISBONNE was broken, and he utilized his moments of consequent leisure by informing his opponent that he had long wished to meet him, and begging him to accept the assurance of his profound contempt. M. ROGAT responded by energetically belaboring his disarmed enemy over the head. The unequal combat was at last interrupted by a policeman, who took both gentlemen before a magistrate.

If journalists *must* fight with other weapons than the pen, it must be owned that umbrellas have advantages. Like the charmed blade of SCOTT'S *Fitz-James*, they may serve at once as sword and shield; and, unlike cold steel or firearms, there is little risk of their proving mortal. They have still another merit, which is, that those who employ them need not repair secretly to the Bois de Boulogne of a morning at the risk of taking cold—as well as a thrust under the fifth rib, or a ball through the thorax—but may set to work manfully on the crowded Boulevard, just as MM. RATISBONNE and ROGAT did. There is nothing like giving the public a chance to enjoy all the fun there is going, and it is plain that journalists, at all events, owe it to their constituents not to hide their warlike light under a bushel. Perhaps this wrinkle may be profitably adopted in the United States, or any how in the Western portions of them. Few will deny that the umbrella is a more civilized weapon than the revolver or bowie-knife, and it is furthermore recommended to progressive communities by being an arm adapted to the use of either sex. There need be no objection on fashionable grounds, since the mode once set by such eminent authorities is sure to be extensively copied. Indeed, we have little doubt that we shall soon hear of the establishment of a Professorship of the Umbrella in the most stylish of the Salles d'Armes of Paris, in which case the polite world will of course assent, with grace, to the innovation.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received a check for $50 (forwarded to Mr. C. L. BRACE) for the Children's Aid Society, with the following letter:

NO. 18 FIRST-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During my sojourn in Germany last year, I frequently read with much interest in your valuable journal—which is universally read since August last, by all German-Americans stopping at the principal cities of that country—articles commending the objects of the New-York Children's Aid Society, also your acknowledgements of the receipts of contributions toward it, addressed to your care. I therefore beg to inclose you check on Germania Bank, of $50, which you will have the kindness to forward to the proper officers of the above excellent institution, as the mite of a German-American who has been a resident of this City for over twenty-two years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GUIDO SCHMIDT.

We print, this morning, another of Controller GREEN'S admirably clear and succinct reports of the state of the City and County finances. It presents a lucid summary of the expenditures from the beginning of the year to the end of April, and gives a full statement of the amount of stocks issued during the four months. On April 30, 1872, our City debt reached the sum of $96,253,813. How much of this would have been saved had an honest man been in the Controller's office three years ago it is not very easy to estimate.

The contract system, which has lately been adopted by struggling physicians in various parts of this country and in Canada, appears to be causing a good deal of uneasiness among regular practitioners, if we may judge from the resolution which was introduced by Dr. FINLAY before the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and adopted without dissent. According to the terms of this resolution, the physicians who attend families "by contract, or by the year, or who bid for practice at less rates than the regular graduates," are to be classed under the head of "irregular practitioners," and to be debarred from participating in the advantages which accrue from association with members of the regular school. The American Medical Association is also intent on causing the charters of all "irregular" colleges to be revoked by the Legislatures of the several States. Now, whatever may be thought of the "lump" system as a means of reducing doctors' bills, there can be no second opinion as to the necessity for restricting the privileges of colleges whose founders, for a mere matter of gain, are unprincipled enough to endanger the lives of the public by sending out hundreds of half-educated men with the degree of medical doctor.

We have in this City a number of so-called lawyers, who gained admission into the ranks of the profession when an almost total lack of legal lore was considered no impediment at a general examination. Most of these fellows still hang out their signs, so as to catch the eye of the casual visitor to the Tombs; and although they have been guilty of numberless impositions, no attempt that amounted to anything has yet been made to have their licenses revoked. It is not long since one of this gang appeared in Court on a charge of having misapplied the funds of a client; but, notwithstanding this, he has been allowed to continue in his ways without even a protest. How different it is with tricksters of this character in the neighboring State of New-Jersey. A day or two ago, in the Hudson County Court, a lawyer was found to have taken advantage of the ignorance of a client, to fraudulently procure a duplicate note, which he afterward sold. After hearing the case in full, the Judge ordered affidavits to be prepared, setting forth the facts, so that the Supreme Court of the State might strike the name of the offender from the rolls. Our Bar Association should take the hint from New-Jersey, and set a committee to work in hunting up evidence, so as to be able to make a pretty thorough weeding of the black sheep by next Fall. It will have to be done some time, and the sooner the better.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has not yet written any letter to the *Tribune* congratulating Mr. GREELEY on his nomination. If we may trust the report of a recent interviewer, he is not likely to send any. When asked whom he would prefer, GREELEY or GRANT, the venerable agitator answered with great good sense: "Oh, GRANT, by all means. I would prefer GRANT to either GREELEY or ADAMS; GREELEY is not a whit better than ANDREW JOHNSON. He is of about the same stripe, and his Administration would not be a bit better."

Rev. RICHARD CARDEN, the London clergyman whose piteous petitions for destitute widows, deserted orphans, and other interesting persons whose sufferings he depicted, resulted in his receiving large sums of money which he appropriated to his own use, has been sentenced to hard labor in jail for nine months. A money-office clerk produced ninety-six post-office orders receipted by the prisoner. The trial served to show the enormous amount of private charity bestowed in London, much of which it may be feared passed into hands as little worthy of it as those of the reverend impostor's.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The repetition of "London Assurance" last night at Wallack's is a matter that in itself would call for no especial notice. We have more than once referred to the fact that this popular piece has been placed upon the stage of the leading comedy theatre of the country in a style of unexampled excellence; and acknowledged that the cast, at least in the chief male parts, has never been surpassed within our experience. Indeed it is perhaps only right to go further, and claim that, in the four leading male characters of the comedy, the present cast at Wallack's has never been equaled either in England or the United States. Without dwelling upon this point, however, we hasten to say that a change in the distribution last night now calls for particular attention, and that this change was among the ladies, not the gentlemen. A young lady, in fact, made that momentous plunge—her "first appearance on any stage"—and challenged the public suffrage side by side with the first comedians who now use the English tongue. This new candidate for favor assumed the interesting but not over-easy part of *Grace Harkaway*. She possesses decided and undeniable advantages. A good figure, a ringing and well-trained voice, a facile carriage, and an attractive person may at once be named as the most obvious of these; and no little subtlety of appreciation, uncommon self-possession, and ready tact in "dressing the stage," and avoiding awkward juxtapositions are among the merits that further observation enables us to give the lady credit for. It is no light thing to hold one's own among a bevy of practiced artists, and the bare fact that the young beginner did this, and did it to such general acceptance last night, is highly encouraging for her future. Like most novices she has probably a good deal to learn; but we are bound in candor to say that so far as this is betokened by present deficiency, we have rarely, very rarely, seen a tyro on the stage to whom the observation seemed less applicable. The lady was heartily applauded, and had the good fortune not to be compared to her disadvantage with a previous successful supporter of the character she essayed. The house was full, and the efforts of Messrs. MATHEWS, WALLACK, BROUGHAM and GILBERT were received as usual with hearty satisfaction. To-night "London Assurance" is to be repeated with the same cast.

Where Scarlet and Spotted Fevers are Bred.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and have read with interest the exposures you made from time to time. Every citizen cannot but feel they owe you a debt of gratitude.

There is, however, a very great annoyance, and an outrage on the public, which you have overlooked, and, with the approach of the warm weather, it will be greatly increased. I refer to the rendering establishment on the North River. The district over which this outrage exists (from my own knowledge) extends from Twenty-third-street to Fortieth, and from Seventh-avenue to the North River. How much further up our citizens are annoyed I cannot tell.

I reside in the vicinity of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and last evening being excessively warm, I opened my windows to get some fresh air. In a few minutes the whole house was filled with the stench from these hove establishment. Now, Sir, cannot this evil be remedied? Are we to submit to this outrage another Summer? Cannot the law in some way protect us? If one of your corps of reporters or a member of the Board of Health will take the trouble to stroll up Eighth or Ninth avenues on an evening when the wind is northwest, I think he will be thoroughly convinced of the necessity of doing something for the protection of the health of our citizens. If the Board of Health are so particular to prevent offal from stables, &c., from being carted through our streets during the daytime I should think they would try and abate this crying nuisance.

By giving this publicity you will oblige
ONE OF YOUR GRATEFUL READERS.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Col. Mosby's Opinion of Grant and His Prospects in the South—What Speaker Blaine Says About Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—After Col. MOSBY, the famous ex-guerilla of Virginia, had returned from his visit to the President yesterday, a friend called on him at his hotel, when the following conversation ensued:

FRIEND—Well, how do you like President GRANT?

Col. MOSBY—Oh, he is very plain. One don't feel small in his presence; you don't feel that awe or reverence one has when ushered into the presence of Gen. LEE. I was very much pleased with GRANT and my recention.

FRIEND—How is the issue down your way?

Col. MOSBY—Well, I think it best to go for GRANT. JAMES BARBOUR is for him; Gen. PAINE and one or two other Ex-Confederate Generals are for him.

FRIEND—How is it with your friend GOV. SMITH—"Extra Billy?"

Col. MOSBY—Oh, he is for HORACE.

FRIEND—Well, what is your opinion of the political situation?

Col. MOSBY—I think it would be to the interest of the Southern people to go for GRANT than a dried up vegetable like Uncle HORACE. He is a free lovelst, an agrarian, a fourierite, and if elected might have DAVE SUAN ANTHONY or LUCY STONE in his Cabinet. GRANT could benefit the South more than GREELEY, because he would have the power in and out of Congress to do positive acts of friendship for them, whereas GREELEY could not.

MOSBY was of the opinion that Gen. GRANT may secure the votes of the Southern people if they are convinced that they are no longer to be subjected to persecution, but shall have an equal voice in the Government, and that the policy of his Administration will be to restore kindly relations between the sections. He says: "I think the election will give Gen. GRANT an opportunity of making friends with the Southern people and the Southern people an opportunity of making a friend of GRANT—in other words, if he is for amnesty to us we will grant it to him." All the issues between the North and the South had been settled by the Constitutional amendments, and he (Col. MOSBY) would not be the one to roll away the stone from the sepulchre where they had been buried.

Speaker BLAINE, in conversation, to-day, alluded to the absurd stories about the President withdrawal of President GRANT'S name from before the Philadelphia Convention. He scouted the notion, as a matter of course, and said that if Gen. GRANT could not be re-elected any body else who attempted it on the Philadelphia nomination would be simply annihilated.

Westchester Republicans for Grant—Party Divisions Condemned.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday. Ex-Judge STEPHEN H. JOHNSON presiding. Delegates to the State Convention at Elmira were elected as follows: FRANCIS B. WINTHROP, of New-Rochelle; JAMES M. IVES, of Rye; and D. OGDEN BRADLEY, of Greenburg. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County the Administration of President GRANT having been so signally marked by energy, intecrity, economy and fidelity to the Constitution and laws, the best interests of our country demand his continuance in office for a further term, and that our delegates to the State Convention be and they are hereby instructed to use every effort to secure his renomination.

Resolved, That we regard all attempts to divide the Republican Party by the nomination of so-called Liberal Republican candidates as but shallow devices of our adversaries, the Tammany Democracy, and that we will, under all circumstances, and upon all occasions, faithfully adhere to the regular Republican Party.

Broome County Republican Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9.—The Broome County Republican Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention met in this city this afternoon. Gen. John C. Robinson, Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, Alonzo Wilder, Morrin Case and N. E. Brown were chosen. Resolutions indorsing President GRANT, and instructing the delegates to vote for men favorable to his re-election, were passed.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP

Nomination of Gen. Hawley by the Republican Caucus—Threatened Bolt of Senator Ferry's Friends—The Democrats Nominate English.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—A Republican caucus, for the nomination of United States Senator, was held to-night. AMOS J. GALLUP, of Sterling, presided. The caucus proceeded to an informal ballot without debate, on motion of A. S. TREAT, Speaker of the House. On this ballot Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY had 98 votes and Senator O. S. FERRY 12. Senator TURRELL, of New-Milford, moved to make the nomination of HAWLEY unanimous, and this was seconded by Speaker TREAT, and carried.

An effort is being made by friends of FERRY in this city and Fairfield County to join with the Democrats or secure their support for Mr. FERRY, and elect him over Gen. HAWLEY in the Legislature next Tuesday. Some of FERRY'S friends stayed away from the caucus for this purpose. It is not believed that the effort to defeat HAWLEY by the aid of Democratic votes will succeed. The movement is strongly denounced by many who had a preference for FERRY, who say that the nomination of the caucus, where ninety-eight of the 145 Republicans in both Houses of the Legislature were given to Gen. HAWLEY, should be cordially sustained now.

The Democratic caucus have nominated JAS. E. ENGLISH for United States Senator, but this nomination may be withdrawn if there is any chance of success by uniting with bolting Ferry men. The impression is, however, that this kills the bolt. H.

MAINE.

First District Republican Convention—Delegates to Philadelphia Instructed to Vote for Gen. Grant.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 9.—The Republican Convention to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention for the First District, met in this city today. J. E. BUTLER, of the Biddeford *Journal*, and S. T. PULLEN, of the Portland *Press*, were unanimously chosen and instructed to vote for the renomination of GRANT.

ALABAMA.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9.—The Democratic Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet on the 19th of June.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at Troy—Second Day's Proceedings—Gen. Grant Indorsed and the Cincinnati Movement Condemned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, May 9, 1872.—The colored Republican Convention resumed business this morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. W. F. BUTLER, of New-York, reported an address to the colored voters of the State, which concludes as follows:

We cannot but deprecate the unwise and unreasonable movement of the Liberal Republicans (so called) at Cincinnati, since it can only practically result in weaken the progressive party of the nation—with whose success or defeat our destinies are so intimately connected.

It is all the more to be deprecated, because many who are identified with that movement are men who, at other times, were true to the principles of the great party in direct opposition to which they are now combined. Let others contend for mastery; let even misguided friends fritter away their strength; for whether victory or defeat is the result, their political and social condition is permanently secured beyond the possibility of any great change.

But, until we have secured a permanent position in the Government, defying all efforts to change it, we cannot afford to withdraw our support from the great Republican Party, which has not only been true to us in the past, but is also the casket of our deepest hopes for the future.

Faithful as has been the record of the candidates just chosen at Cincinnati, and many who support them, we cannot afford to cast a single complimentary ballot in the coming campaign, while the nominee of Philadelphia bears the great Republican banner.

While the varied factions are shouting for their chosen leaders, let one unbroken sound come up from our ranks, Philadelphia and victory.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and at its conclusion it was enthusiastically adopted. Five thousand copies were ordered printed.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, First—That the duty of every colored American lies within the lines of the Republican Party, and that any departure therefrom must inevitably lead into the camp of the common enemy.

Second—That we are greatly endeared to the Republican Party, because in its ranks are to be found all that remains true of the ever-to-be-revered liberty and abolition parties, and because the Republican Party, true to its baptismal vows, have, during the twelve years of its existence, not only suppressed the most cruel and most wicked rebellion that ever cursed a land, and established the supremacy of Republican institutions all over the country, but have forced traitors, great and small, wherever and whenever found, to bow in honorable submission to the majesty of the law. And not only because this great party has, through its legislators, exempted us and its judiciary, emancipated the American flag, and clothed him with citizenship and political rights, but because it also has and does guarantee and vouchsafe to him and to his, despite the opposition and protest of the Democratic Party and its allies, the recognition of their manhood and a liberal share of the Federal patronage under its control.

Third—That we indorse the Administration of President GRANT; that we regard it as being eminently wise, liberal and statesmanlike, and as fulfilling our expectations of what a Republican Executive ought to be.

Fourth—That we will in the future, as we have in the past, support the regular Republican nominees when made, both State and National.

Fifth—That we recommend to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Elmira on the 15th inst., the propriety of sending a representative colored man to the National Convention at Philadelphia as a delegate at large; and we respectfully but earnestly appeal to that State Convention to recognize the respectability and influence of the colored Republicans of the State of New-York by naming as such delegate WM. F. BUTLER, of New-York, our chosen representative.

Sixth—That the *Progressive American*, published in the City of New-York, be, and the same is hereby declared, the official organ of the colored Republican Executive Committee.

Seventh—That this Convention demand of the Philadelphia Convention the recognition of the enforcement of our civil rights.

Eighth—That GEO. W. FRANCIS, WM. JOHNSON and J. R. N. B. SMITH be and are hereby appointed a committee to attend the Republican State Convention at Elmira, to urge upon that body the appointment of a delegate from the colored voters of New-York to attend the National Convention at Philadelphia.

After the adoption of these resolutions the Convention adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GRATZ BROWN is a cousin of the BLAIRS, which accounts for several things.

The Ex-Confederates of Louisville, Ky., are to form a Greeley Club to-morrow night.

The Boston *Post* says gleefully that Senator TILTON will stump for GREELEY. Who's he?

Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, late State Treasurer of Indiana, has been nominated for the Legislature.

Miss LAURA REAM is a delegate from Marion County, Indiana, to the Republican Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

Gen. RIPLEY and HENRY CLARK, of Rutland, and Hon. R. S. TAFT, of Burlington, are mentioned for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Vermont.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County, yesterday, elected E. B. OSBORNE, of the Poughkeepsie *Daily Press*, delegate to the State Convention.

The Philadelphia *Age* says the Pennsylvania Labor Reformers' candidate for Auditor-General is "a Republican, but a very respectable man." The *Age* is very considerate.

Eleven members of the Pennsylvania State Senate are to be chosen this Fall, twenty-two holding over, of whom ten are Republicans, eleven Democrats, and one A. K. MCCLURE.

Gov. PALMER'S home organ is very severe on the Cincinnati Convention, and denounces the whole affair as a farce. The disappointed Governor has made a speech, supporting the ticket.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* runs up the Greeley and Brown ticket, subject to the decision, not of the National Democratic Convention, but of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, to meet June 13.

A Kansas City grocer has got ahead of everybody by already advertising "Greeley butter." And perhaps that man had a glimmer of fitness in names, for nobody wants his butter to have much strength.

There is quite a contest going on for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Maine, the candidates being EUGENE HALE, present incumbent, and FREDERICK A. PIKE, formerly the member.

By a clerical oversight, the signature of Hon. JOHN S. DAVIS, the West Virginia member of the Democratic National Committee, was omitted from the copy of the call of the National Convention at Baltimore which was furnished to the Press.

President THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, LEONARD BACON, and several other leading citizens of Connecticut, united in an address to the Republican members of the Legislature deprecating caucus action in the choice of a United States Senator.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* says that the recent Mississippi Republican State Convention was harmonious and successful, and that the party in that State has now a complete and thorough organization, and will be sure to meet success in the coming campaign.

That first (and only) "Greeley victory," the choice of a Police Commissioner in Schenectady, over which the *Tribune* crowed so lustily, turns out to have been the election of the regular Democratic candidate over a Republican. His majority was thirty-four on a light vote.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is out in a letter indorsing GREELEY, "reluctantly, of course," he says, though he thinks there certainly can be no greater departure from principles in supporting him than there would be in supporting DAVIS or ADAMS, "or any other radical."

GREELEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Guileless Man Imposed Upon Once More—The Account of the Boston Meeting A Hoax.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 9.

"Brother GREELEY" has been imposed upon. In his laudable anxiety to be indorsed by all the honest people in the country from BEN. WOOD up, he accepts some testimonials that are of dubious authenticity. Such, for instance, is the following which appears in the column, more or less, of complimentary dispatches which the *Tribune* published yesterday:

BOSTON, Monday, May 6, 1872.

BROTHER GREELEY: We, the undersigned members of the Union League of this city, take this method of expressing our congratulations on your nomination for President at the Cincinnati Convention, and we pledge you the hearty support of the League in this city. A public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That we fully indorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

2. We faithfully pledge ourselves to support the platform and the candidates.

3. That the present Administration is corrupt, and is not sustained by the honest people of our country.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to you.

Hon. J. J. GOULD,	J. A. SWEAT,
Hon. H. D. DAVIDSON, M. D.,	Hon. E. W. PIERCE,
F. W. BIXBY,	Hon. F. S. PLUMMER,
Hon. F. W. LORD,	Hon. G. H. DALRYM,
Hon. A. C. HOWE,	Executive Committee.

The remarkable number of honorables unknown to fame among the signers ought to have excited some suspicion, but in the artless innocence of his nature Mr. GREELEY suspected nothing. We cannot say how many other of the dispatches are worthless, but it may be well to say of this little note that Faneuil Hall is ignorant of any such meeting, that barely two of the nine names appended are to be found in the Boston Directory, and that it is quite unlikely that the proper possessors of these two names signed the above document. That the signers were all honorable men we do not doubt, but we wonder the more that the *Tribune* did not so designate Messrs. BIXBY and SWEAT, who must be recent accessions to Boston.

Mr. Greeley as a Civil Service Reformer.

From the Evening Post, May 9.

The only important plank in the Cincinnati platform which is not either a verbal jungle or a platitude, is that relating to the civil service. The resolution has a manly ring, which is quite refreshing to any one who is obliged to read at the same time the meaningless stuff about the tariff, or the declaration that the duty of the Government in its international relations is to demand what is right and not to submit to what is not right. Nevertheless we find it impossible to understand how any one earnestly desiring a reform in the service can support the ticket.

In the first place, supposing Mr. GREELEY himself to be sufficiently devoted to the principle to withhold his hands from the spoils after his election, he would find it impossible to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon him by the men who would surround him. The politicians who captured the Cincinnati Convention would, in the event of Mr. GREELEY'S election, be the chief counselors of his Administration, and what sort of civil service reform would Senator FENTON and WALDO HUTCHINS advise? These men and their associates have lived all their life for office for themselves and their friends, and the only reason they now clamor for reform is because during the present Administration they have been shut out from what they consider their share of the spoils.

But these arguments are of secondary importance. The main reason why Civil Service Reformers ought not to support Mr. GREELEY is the character of Mr. GREELEY himself. The President is himself at the head of the service, and the principle to be introduced into it is, that fitness and training and education shall be the only qualification for office.

Now, the most prominent reflections in the minds of all candid persons suggested by the name of Mr. GREELEY is, that his is a nomination "not fit to be made." A stable and capable civil service with Mr. GREELEY as its head, editing the *Tribune*, and pubhishing at every new move or appointment "congratulatory dispatches," such as he is now publishing every day, applauding the honesty, efficiency and patriotism of HORACE GREELEY, would indeed be a farce.

Reduction of Revenue Officers.

The number of revenue officers in Tennessee, as furnished by the Treasury Department to the Supervisor, May 1, 1870, was 259; the number, as shown by the rolls today, April 30, 1872, is 109, being a reduction of 150 out of 259 in two years.

Of the 109 officers now in the service, 84 are native born Tennesseeans, 25 foreign and Northern born men, viz: 8 foreigners and 17 Northern men. These official facts show conclusively that in Tennessee, at least, the Federal offices are not filled by carpet-baggers.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Two able reviews of the recent Convention at Cincinnati have appeared from the pens of "Liberal Republican" editors. One was published in the Springfield *Republican*, the other in the New-York *Nation*. The latter is especially outspoken and sincere, and moreover it gives people who were not at Cincinnati a lively idea of what the proceedings were really like. Our readers will, therefore, probably thank us for quoting it. Let it be remembered, in justice to all parties, that the author is intensely hostile to the present Administration:

CINCINNATI, May 4.

One did not need to see very much of what was going on here during the first two days of this week to be satisfied that those who flattered themselves that the Convention was to be an insignificant gathering of "scrubheads," unlikely to exert any influence on party politics, were making a serious mistake. Indeed, of the many follies and absurdities of which the friends of the Administration have been guilty during the past twelve months, their taking this view of the new movement has perhaps been the greatest. For those who took an interest in the Convention mainly with regard to its influence on the cause of Administrative reform, and to the probability of its rescuing national politics, even temporarily, from the control of the regular professional hacks, the question of most moment, last Monday and Tuesday, was not whether it was going to be a success as regarded numbers and strength, but whether it was not going to be a too great success for the objects which those reformers who called it had in view. It was quite plain that, in the West at least, it had enough support at its back to give its candidate a fair chance of the Presidency, and it was plain, too, that as regarded the spirit and character of the delegates, it was likely to make a deep impression on the popular mind. I doubt, indeed, whether a more respectable, honest, intelligent, public-spirited body of men has ever got together for a similar purpose. It was not what is technically called a representative body, for the members were not really delegates. They were nearly all volunteers, who came out because they personally were not satisfied with the condition of public affairs, and were willing to give time and money to the task of trying to improve it. When one saw the strength in which they collected, the spirit by which they were animated, and the complete ignorance of the art of political "engineering" in which the great majority of them were plunged, one was driven to the conclusion that if the fears which so many expressed when the Convention was first called that the politicians would descend upon it and "capture" it, were not realized, it would be owing to a special interposition of Providence. The prey was tempting beyond example, and already on Monday afternoon the news began to spread that wolves had been seen in the neighborhood of the fold. In other words, "professionals" began to make their appearance in considerable numbers in the course of the day, and a tremor was sent through the flock on Monday night by the news that Mr. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, had arrived, and was engaged, in a secluded room, at some distance from the hotels, in "fixing things." He was, it was said, making up a "combination" between Illinois and Pennsylvania, by which DAVIS and CURTIN should appear on the ticket, "control" the whole movement, and send the Reformers home about their business.

I see that this story is denied in the New-York *Tribune*. The principal friends of Judge DAVIS assure me that neither he nor his friends were in any way party to the arrangement. That there was such an arrangement on foot, however, everybody here believed. Several of the editors of the independent daily papers which had been most influential in getting up the Convention, were so satisfied of its truth that they met on Monday evening, and agreed to denounce the plot, and warn FENTON that it could not be carried out. They did denounce it, and it was thereupon abandoned; and Mr. FENTON, as if satisfied that his usefulness was gone, returned home. But a great many conspicuous members of his class remained. Several of the delegations, and particularly that of New-York, contained "practical men" of no common ability, and fully determined that, if they could help it, all this enthusiasm should not be wasted on "visionary" projects, and colaborers kept coming on from various quarters. The "managers" rose in importance all through Tuesday and Wednesday, and the work of "manipulation" went on in a way that would have delighted even TOM MURPHY himself. Close on the heels of the "managers" came the crack-brained people. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was busy from morning till night in the halls of the hotels. The city delegates whom he buttonholed enjoyed the joke, but the country members took him in solemn earnest; and their attempts to refute him, in the teeth of his constant manufacture of facts, were a source of considerable amusement. He held a "nominating convention" in one of the parlors, which ended in an uproarious dispute over the existence of a God. He was followed by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. GORDON, of California, the latter of whom demanded admission to the Cincinnati Convention, and both of whom took great delight in making their way to the platform every day, up the middle aisle, amid the laughter and catcalls of the audience.

The first and great difficulty of the Convention was the tariff. The original promoters of the movement in the West and North-west were free-traders. The Missouri platform, on which the Convention was called, contained a distinct free-trade declaration. The New-York plank which Mr. GREELEY signed, came very near making the same thing. It was felt, therefore, by the revenue reformers both from the East and West, that this platform also would have to contain some distinct expression of opposition on this subject. Delegates arrived, however, and "conferred," it began to be clear that this would prove well-nigh impossible. As the movement grew in proportions, and success came to look more attainable, the determination to succeed, and to cast aside everything that would interfere with success grew stronger. Pennsylvania had to be thought of; Mr. GREELEY had to be consulted; and the more the matter was debated, the planner it became that there was no common ground on which the protectionists and revenue reformers could stand. As the forces of the East swelled, Mr. GREELEY grew more inexorable; and the Committee on Resolutions, after sitting up a whole night, were compelled to accept the compromise which he proposed—the reference of the whole matter to the people in the Congressional districts. It is right to add that the sentiment of the Convention was overwhelmingly in favor of this course. There is a touch of absurdity about it, it is true, but it is at least frank and honest, and, at all events, nothing else was possible. Even such outspoken free-traders as Judge HOADLY, of this city, were compelled to concur in this disposition of the question. The delegates were robbed against the corruption, maladministration, paper-money, Ku-klux laws and nepotism; about the tariff they were cool and collected.

ADAMS, I think, gained strength as a candidate all through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. DAVIS ceased to be formidable after Monday. ADAMS was the second choice of nearly everybody, and the conclusion generally reached on Thursday morning was, that after each delegation had made a complimentary fight for its own man, all would unite on ADAMS, and he would be nominated without difficulty. Several things occurred to disappoint this expectation, and bring about the extraordinary result which followed. One was the selection of Mr. SCHURZ as Chairman of the Convention. Another was the split in the Illinois delegation over TRUMBULL and DAVIS. Mr. SCHURZ was unanimously recommended for the position by the Committee on Permanent Organization; but this, I may be allowed to say, as was evident at the time and has since been proved, was a mistake. He was already the most prominent man in the movement. Indeed, he might without much exaggeration be called the father of it; but this prominence had been won by his eloquence and character, and it was not desirable that at this stage it should not seem to rest on anything but his talents and character. It was desirable, also, that other men than he should appear in it conspicuously at the Convention, for its sake as well as for his own. *Dii aliter visum.* He was chosen, and took the chair with an eloquent speech full of the loftiest aspiration, and pointing distinctly to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as his choice.

When the news of all this reached Missouri, however, as it did on Wednesday forenoon, it kindled unholy fires in several hearts, and principally in those of Messrs. FRANK BLAIR and GRATZ BROWN, who saw that SCHURZ was making too much "capital" out of the thing. On Wednesday morning, I was assured by a person in his confidence that Mr. BROWN would not and could not attend. On Thursday morning it was rumored that he was on his way to Cincinnati; on Thursday evening that he and BLAIR had arrived and had concluded a "combination" with the Greeley men, by which GREELEY and BROWN were to compose the ticket. On Thursday night the Adams men were filled with gloomy forebodings, and the knowing ones declared openly that nothing but a combination of ADAMS and TRUMBULL could beat the new arrangement. Still, strange as it may seem, GREELEY'S nomination was generally regarded as impossible. I think I am right in saying that nobody outside the circle of his immediate supporters treated it as a serious probability. Men laughed when his name was spoken of; all said he ought to have a good complimentary vote; but nearly every body talked of his selection for the Presidency by the Convention as an utterly

Gentlemen After Shaving
Will find great comfort in the use of
BURNETT'S KALLISTON—Advertisement.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE DAILY TIMES of Sunday, May 12, will contain its customary literary and original matter, besides many features of special interest to the general reader.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for this edition will be found one on "MY DOGS," and written by a lover of those animals. The writer describes the different dogs he has been acquainted with, and their peculiarities. In this article will be found amusing traits of the Lap Dog, the Skye Terrier, the Setter and the Soldier's Dog.

A NIGHT IN WASHINGTON MARKET is the subject of our second article, in which are described the persons who go there to sell or to buy. The aspect of the markets as viewed at midnight and early dawn, is given, together with considerable information of interest.

WHAT I SAW IN A MIRROR, is a graphic account, by a Brooklynite, of an interview had (with a burglar under very unpleasant and peculiar circumstances. The narrative will be found deeply interesting by those who prefer fact to fiction.

Other original articles will also be given, touching popular subjects.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, with the latest gossip about the newest pictures.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic gossip, with announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady rate of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Philosophy of Stimulation.

The happiest combination of tonic, anti-bilious, blood-purifying, aperient, invigorating and sedative elements known in vegetable pharmacy, renders Hostetter's Stomach Bitters an invaluable medicine. Yet these elements would be sadly deficient in operative force if they were not utilized and applied by the pure stimulant with which they are incorporated. That stimulant, the unadulterated essence of sound rye, renders their curative properties active, and is the motor, so to speak, which diffuses them through the enfeebled or diseased system. If the same medicinal ingredients were mixed with water, they could never reach the destination where they are expected to do their office. You might as well expect lightning to be conveyed from point to point by a non-conductor, as the spedies of the vegetable kingdom to do their appointed work without a thousand for their vehicle.

The Next President.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

INDORSEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS NOT IMPORTANT.

SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

The Next President.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

INDORSEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS NOT IMPORTANT.

SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

For Sale—BLACK-WALNUT DESKS AND COUNTERS, suitable for any banking-house, broker's office, or insurance company. In perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at the office of Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—This Company will remove to their new office, Nos. 220 and 222 Broadway, between the 6th and 11th insts.

"Dolly Varden" Slippers

$1 50 per pair at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Hall days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Window-Shades of Every Description, with the most approved fixtures. G. L. KELTY COMPANY, No. 724 Broadway.

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps—Best and cheapest method of using carbolic acid; preventive of all infectious diseases.

For a First-Class Gentleman's Hat Go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting Removed from No. 490 to No. 942 Broadway, between 23d and 23d-sts.

MARRIED.

BLACKWELL—BROWNELL.—In Philadelphia, May 9, by Rev. Wm. A. Jenks, HARRY G. BLACKWELL, of New-York, to Miss JOSIE BROWNELL, of Philadelphia.

DILLON—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, May 8, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. William Everest, Mr. JOHN RHINELANDER DILLON to Miss JANE T., daughter of Mr. James Murphy, all of this City. No cards.

HOYT—WAIT.—On Tuesday, May 7, at the residence of the bride's father, Norwich, Conn., by Rev. Hiram P. Arms, D. D., Col. HERBERT W. R. HOYT, of Greenwich, Conn., to ANNIE E., daughter of Hon. John T. Wait.

LYONS—HENDRICKS.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. JULIUS LYONS to Miss CONSTANCIA, daughter of the late Uriah Hendricks, all of this City.

DIED.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. F. W. Hare, Morrisania, of consumption, MAGGIE L. CONWAY, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral from Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., Friday, the 10th, at 2 P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited to be present.

CAROW.—On Tuesday, 8th inst., LAURA F., daughter of the late Isaac Carow, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place from the house of her sister, Mrs. Robert Kermit, No. 200 West 44th st., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., ELIZABETH M. FLANAGAN, widow of the late James Flanagan, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

GILLESPIE.—May 8, ISABELLA GILLESPIE, a native of Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 67th year of her age, and for 30 years a faithful domestic in the family of the late Don Mariano Velasquez.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Home, 73d-st., near Madison-av., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUYLER.—On Thursday, MARY J., wife of JAMES S. HUYLER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 East 27th-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

ISHAM.—Died, at Piermont, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Hon. PIERREPONT ISHAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Friday morning, May 10, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Manchester, Vt., for interment. The Peruvia Ferry-boss, foot of Chambers-st., leaves at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Northern Railroad train for Piermont-on-the-Hill.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday morning, May 9, at Oak Hill, HERMAN LIVINGSTON, in his 79th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEEDS.—At Stamford Conn., on Wednesday, May 8, JOSEPH L. LEEDS, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Masonic services will be held immediately after. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11 A; return at 5:31 P. M.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, passed away in holy Christian triumph, EUPHEMIA A. CARY, wife of Newman C. Lyon, Jr., aged 38 years, 11 months, 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of N. Lyon, No. 10 Morton-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment, leaving Grand Central Depot on Saturday, 11th inst., at 9½ A. M. Services will be held in Union Church, Bedford, on the arrival of train.

LEWIS.—On the 9th inst., CHARLES HERBERT, youngest son of George G. and Eliza Lewis, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

MULHALLON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, after a long and protracted illness, Dr. WM. H. MULHALLON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Medical Society of Kings County, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Lafayette-ave. (Rev. Dr. Cuyler's) Presbyterian Church, corner Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., on Saturday, May 11, at 12 o'clock. The Medical Society of Kings County will meet at the house, No. 111 South Oxford-st., at 11½ o'clock sharp.

MELICK.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, 8th inst., PETER MELICK, (formerly of Woodbridge, N. J.) in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Presbyterian Church, at Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, May 11, at 11 A. M.

MONESPIO.—On Wednesday, May 8, JAMES MONESPIO, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 154 East 30th-st., on Saturday, May 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REMSEN.—A Astoria, Long Island, May 8, ELIZABETH, widow of Abraham Remsen, in the 92d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her family, are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, at Astoria, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Peck-slip at 1 o'clock, and Fulton-slip at 1½.

SANGER.—On Wednesday morning, May 8, after a long and painful illness, WM. W. SANGER, M. D., in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, and the brethren of the A. and A. Rite, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 East 10th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 10th inst.

WOODMAN.—In this City on May 7, WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, counselor at law.

His remains have been taken to Maine for interment.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.

ANNUAL RECORD
OF
SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
FOR 1871.
Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD,
With the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science.
12mo, cloth, $2.

The Scientific Departments of *Harper's Magazine* and *Weekly*, from which this exceedingly useful and entertaining volume is made up, furnish a complete record of the progress of Science and the Industrial Arts in the United States and other countries. The editor, a gentleman of high standing in the ranks of professional scientists, is in constant correspondence with the members of American and foreign-learned societies; and every important invention, discovery, new combination or application of known principles in every department of the arts and sciences, is immediately communicated to him, to be spread before the American public in the widely-circulated periodicals of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Each Department is entirely independent and complete in itself; and while the greater space at the editor's command in the *Weekly* enables him to enter more fully into detail than in the *Magazine*, yet nothing is omitted from the latter record which is necessary to give a thorough view of scientific progress.

It is the purpose of the editor to convey scientific intelligence in a terse, compact, but interesting manner, and to avoid the use of uncommon and purely technical terms, such as disfigure most records of this kind, and make them almost as unintelligible to the general reader as a treatise on Astrology. The Scientific Records of the *Magazine* and the *Weekly* are intended for the farmer, the mechanic and the artisan, no less than for the man of science; and, considering the immense and varied mass of information given in these Departments in the course of the year, the public will thank Prof. Baird for having gleaned therefrom such items as possessed more than transient value, and prepared them for publication in a permanent and convenient form.

II.

A BRIDGE OF GLASS.
A NOVEL.
By F. W. ROBINSON,
Author of "True to Herself," "For Her Sake," "Carry's Confession," &c.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"Mr. Robinson's story possesses the first qualification of a good novel—a well-sustained and interesting plot."—*Athenæum*, London.

"The leading idea of this novel is very wellworked out. There is plenty of incident. The personages introduced are life-like."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London.

"A thoroughly good and well-told story."—*Observer*, London.

"This novel is intensely interesting. It is a book of exceptional merit, containing passages of surpassing beauty."—*John Bull*.

III.

ROLFE'S SHAKESPEARE.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY ON JULIUS CÆSAR. Edited, with Notes, by WM. J. ROLFE, A. M., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. 16mo, cloth, flexible, 90 cents. *Julius Cæsar* forms the fourth volume of

ROLFE'S EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 9, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, sold three three-story and basement high-stoop brick houses and lots—latter each 16.8 by 100.5—situate on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 50 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for $7,900, $7,600, and $7,700 respectively, the premises nearest the avenue being purchased by M. HORNTHAL, the next by the plaintiff in the action, the North American Life Insurance Company; and the third by Mr. HORNTHAL. The only other business transacted was an adjournment, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, until June 6, of a legal sale of house and lot on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 288 feet east of Ninth-avenue. The legal sale of a farm of fifty-two acres, located at Sommers, Westchester County, by HUGH N. CAMP, noticed for Wednesday, did not take place as expected, but was adjourned to a day in June, to be subsequently announced. In regard to the legal sale of lots on Park-street, Yonkers, by Joseph McGuinness, held on the same day, no report has been received. Details as to the result of the auctions held yesterday, at Queens, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., and at Far Rockaway, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will be given to-morrow. To-day the only sales expected to occur are two at the Exchange, both under court orders, in which a brown-stone house and lot on East Fiftieth-street, near Second-avenue, known as No. 146, will be offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and eight lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, will be sold by JOSEPH MCGUIRE.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following private sales of City and other real estate are reported recently effected by the brokers named:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, five lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of One hundred and Twenty-third-street, each 25 by 75, with four full in the rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $31,000; also, three lots on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, each 25 by 75, with four full in the rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $37,500.

By JOHN SHIELEY & SON & N. ESLON, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $17,170.

By CAPUS, CLARK & Co., Cedar-street, the property on Avenue A known as Concordia Hall, sold for $120,000; bought by J. W. GREGORY, of Brooklyn. The building, five stories high in front and three in rear, is on Avenue A, between Second and Third streets, and known as Nos. 28 and 30, 44 by 120 in size, covering the entire lot. Also, brown-stone high-stoop four-story house and lot, No. 327 East Fiftieth-street, 16.8 by 55 by 105, sold to B. W. MERRIAM for $19,000. Also, a farm of 50 acres at Cortlandville, about two miles from Peekskill, for $60,000. Also, house and lot No. 337 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., to J. H. BERTINE, for $4,500. Also, a country-seat at Prospect Hill, near Pelham, Westchester County, to J. L. MCGAY, for $4,500. Also, forty-two villa plots at Tenafly, N. J., within about 600 feet of depot, to Dr. E. W. RANNEY, for $41,200. And also ten lots of ground, running through from Earl to Furnald streets, eighty feet east of Utica-av., in East New-York, 100 by 190, for $5,000.

By LUCKEY & SHUTE, property at Passaic, N. J., situated near the depot, running through from Franklin road to the river, embracing two acres of land, with dwelling, out-buildings, &c., formerly owned by MR. B. W. MERRIAM; sold to a Mr. SMITH, of this City, for $19,000.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS.

During the week ending with Thursday, May 9, plans for the proposed erection of the following new buildings in this City have been filed at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings:

Brownstone Fronts.

Ten first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 37, 21 and 22 by 55; MICHAEL L. DEMAREST, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of second-avenue, three stories, 20 by 48; A. B. VANDUSEN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, three stories, 18.8 by 50; P. C. LEDOUX, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue, three stories and basement, 20 by 50; ROBERT MAYER, owner.

Ten stores and tenements, west side of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 20 and 21.10 by 80; FRANCIS LESSETTE, owner.

Six stores and tenements, north-east corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 20 and 26 by 50 and 54; FRANCIS LESSETTE, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, four and five stories, 25 by 55 and 90; J. DAVIDSON, owner.

Brick Fronts.

Three tenement-houses, north side of Fiftieth-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; NATHANIEL BURCHILL, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 176, 178 and 180 East Eighty-seventh-street, four stories, 20 by 55; WALKER & WILSON, owners.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; JAS. MONAHAN, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 34.8; THOMAS WADE, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Eighteth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 52; WILLIAM RAU, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 228 Broome-street, five stories, 25 by 62; A. DOOPER, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 68; MARGARET BOELL, owner.

Four stores and tenements, west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Seventy-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 60; S. HERRICK ROBBINS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 531 Sixth-avenue, four stories, 24 by 65; Mrs. MULLIGAN, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Nineteenth-street, 100 feet east of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 26.6 by 64; E. P. WHEELER, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Twenty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 78; ANTHONY HURBER, owner.

One office, east side of Tompkins-street, 53 feet south of Delamcy-street, one story, 22 by 21; W. H. DANNY, owner.

One public building, north side of Seventieth-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories and basement, 79 by 85; Sisters of the Poor, owners.

One factory, No. 121 White-street, (rear,) one story, 19 by 27; FENSI & SALDINI, owners.

One factory, south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, two stories, 37 by 25; JAS. S. DALY, owner.

One factory, No. 509 West Forty-first-street, two stories, 25 by 50; JAMES SHEA, owner.

One factory, Nos. 547 and 549 West Twenty-seventh-street, (rear,) one story, 50 by 90; COLWELL & BRO., owners.

One factory, north side of Twenty-third-street, 100 feet West of Tenth-avenue, one and three stories, 125 by 100; J. & W. LYALL, owners.

One stable, south side of Charles-street, 150 feet east of West-street, (rear); B. C. WHEELER & Co., owners.

One stable, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 60; A. BAUDONNIE, owner.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement h. & brick h. and l., n. s. West 57th-st., 50 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 16.8x100.5.	7,900
1 similar h. and l., n. s. West 57th-st., adjoining above	7,600
1 similar h. and l., n. s. West 57th-st., adjoining above	7,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 8.

Broadway or Drive, n. w. corner 72d-st., 106.10x 174.2x102.2x205.5	$115,000
Carmine-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 15x80	8,000
Carmine st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 15x80	8,000
Columbia-st., W.s., 40 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 20x 49.8	13,400
Delancey-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 25x75	23,800
Rivington-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 27x100	32,500
72d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
44th-st., s. s., 330 e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 ½ part	2,125
46th-st., n. s., 280 ft. from 5th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	16,750
57th-st., s. s., 324.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.5x100.5, h. and l	44,000
82d-st., n. s., 142 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100.5, h. and l.	13,500
83d-st., n. s., 231.5 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	23,000
83d-st., n. s., 179 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21x100.5, h. and l.	15,000
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x102.5	20,000
77th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x102.2	30,000
78th-st., s. s., 381.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2	18,000
115th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 83.4x100.11	19,000
127th-st., s. s., 266.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	16,750
140th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	1,810
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.9 ft. n. of 68th-st., 60x75	21,000
3d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 76th-st., 20x100	55,000
2d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x66	16,375
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 127th-st., 20x78, h. and l.	12,800
8th-av., n. w. corner 130th-st., 99.11x160	154,000
10th-av., n. e. corner 130th-st., 24.11x110	6,000
10th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 50.2x100	8,000

LEASES.

Greene-st., Nos. 80 and 82, 42 years, per year	$6,000
Greenwich-st., No. 55, (May, 1870,) 10 years, per year	3,500
Maiden-lane, No. 18, store and basements, 5 years, per year	3,000
8th-av., No. 369, (November, 1871,) 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses and lots on 5th and Madison avs.

Also, houses and lots on the principal streets and avenues.

For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, (late Allen & Brown,) No. 96 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES TOGETHER, ON 72d-st., opposite Central Park, four story, stone fronts, 22x55, lot 100, will be sold for $75,000; less than the lots could be purchased and houses built; will be sold separately. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 22d-st., near Broadway, 25 feet front, recessed, throughout, and has all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; will be sold on easy terms. DYE & CURTISS,

No. 505 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 19 Pine-st., branch office corner of 61st-st. and 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR A

FREE RECORD

OF A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE UP-TOWN, at REDUCED VALUATIONS, apply to

WILLIAM TUCKER,

No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, on 34th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND, south of the Central Park, on Broadway, suitable for hotel. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., sent gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON the 5th and 8th avs.; also, several plots of lots on Madison and 4th avs.; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, 96 Broadway.

A FINE FRONT ON 57TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard front; terms liberal. G. LESPINASSE,

No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AND 7TH-AV. LOTS, above and below Central Park. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS of lots on the Boulevard. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, on 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone for sale at less than prime cost of house and lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to

A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, KNOWN AS "CEDAR LAWN."

The most attractive and desirable place within the same distance of the City (price considered,) on the most healthy portion of the Hudson, is now offered for sale by a private gentleman going abroad, with immediate possession, with or without furniture and other personal property. It is attractive and unexceptional in every particular; nine acres highly cultivated, filled with fruit and shade; river and mountain views unsurpassed; fine improvements and neighborhood first-class; half-mile from depot, one and three-quarter hours from City, with seven daily trains; directly opposite and overlooking the City of Newburg. The examination of parties looking is particularly requested. Apply for particulars to G. S. MURFEY, St. James Hotel, New-York. If not sold by the 15th inst., it will be to rent.

BRONXVILLE.—FOR SALE, A CHARming country residence, situated on high ground, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the depot at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad.

The property consists of about eleven acres, of which nearly one-half is covered with fine wood.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, with excellent roads, good garden, vineyard, shrubbery, &c.

The house contains two small parlors, large dining-room, six bedrooms, besides attics; large kitchen, butler's pantry, with dumb waiter and other conveniences.

Attached to the house is a good green-house, well stocked with plants. The laundry building, which stands apart from the house, has several good rooms in it.

There is a good stable, with accommodations for four horses, a large carriage-house, with two rooms finished off over it, one for a cow-house, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) tool-house, &c.

The furniture, cows, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place.

Descriptions and further particulars at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, and in full view of the Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished, complete, a beautiful French slate-roof house; elegant greetings on house and stable; the house contains eight bedrooms, besides bath-room and water-closet, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry and cellar, with plenty of fruit and range; hot and cold water throughout the whole house, gas and gas-fixtures complete, stable and carriage-house, nice grounds, all in lawn, fruit and shade trees; all are in splendid order throughout, and house is handsomely painted, in fresco, and beautifully furnished; immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit; price $25,000. The furniture can be purchased with the house if desired. Apply to

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH-roof house now occupied by H. H. Wibert, Esq., situated on Washington, Depeyster and Chestnut streets, in the village of Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; double house, hall through centre, parlor, large dining-room, with bay window, and kitchen on the first floor; second and third floors, four bed-rooms each, with closets to each; cellar and furnace down-stairs; a small building, detached from the main house, used as a Summer kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c. grounds front on three streets; fruit, shade and shrubbery in abundance; price, $20,000, on easy terms. Photographs, size of rooms, &c., with

S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence at Pourhkeepsie, two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, Mott's hot water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ELIZABETH.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA; forty minutes' ride; superb travel; sixty trains; trip fare, twenty-five cents; commutation, eleven cents; near depots; extra large lot, in garden, lawn, fruit and flowers; all city conveniences; Fire-works, gas, bath, police, schools, markets, &c.; cottage of twelve rooms, well designed; splendid location (intersection of Westfield-av. and Bayway); first-class residences around on all sides. Terms easy. Price $11,200. For permit inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or for description and full particulars, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS AT SCARSDALE.—The very handsome stone mansion, with tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late R. D. Nelson, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, one of the most picturesque and healthful residences in the State. The building is of the most substantial character, arranged for a gentleman's home. The grounds consist of eight acres, laid out in lawn and garden, with fine shrubbery, flowers, fruits, &c. It is nineteen miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, one-quarter mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the season; also, to rent, healthy places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogue, giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANandaigua, Ontario County, New-York, the fine residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and green-house in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

CONNECTICUT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The splendid country residence known as Cherry Hill, six miles from New-Haven, 120 acres, house, barns, lodge, &c.; first-class in every respect; one of the most superb views on the Sound coast; property is in perfect order, and can be occupied at once; will exchange for productive New-York property. Full particulars, views, &c., at the office of

WOOD & BALDWIN,

No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A GEM.—FOR Sale, a beautiful new two-story brick house, nine rooms, gas and water, bath-room, cellar and cistern, on a wide avenue, corner lot, 50x150; fronts south; price $6,500; easy terms. To let—Two-story frame house, with observatory; six rooms, and closets; gas and water and a good barn; $400 a year; is on a wide avenue, just east of Broadway; central part of village. Inquire of H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate Agent, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND SPLENDID houses, No. 85 Grand-st., Jersey City, adjoining Washington-square; lot 50x100; house 42x36, with an extension; in perfect order, replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, billiard-room, &c.; brownstone fronts; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about removing to another city, and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNtry residences at New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Tuckahoe, Port Chester, and besides others in Westchester County, New-York; also at Elizabeth, Newville, Long Branch, Rutherford Park, and others, in New-Jersey; also, several places on Long Island. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A neat cottage, containing eleven rooms, basement and cellar, with barn, carriage-house, with nearly four acres of land, beautifully situated, having water front; eight minutes' walk from station; price $6,500; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, HENRY STYELS, on the premises, near Pleasure Bay.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., AN ELEgant two-story attic and basement frame house, with seven acres of land, well laid out; stables and all necessary out-buildings. For photographic view of house and particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, late Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLACE AT Eye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, New-Haven Railroad, cottage-house, house for gardener, grapery, &c.; farming utensils, horses, cows, &c., on the place; will be sold with eighteen or nine acres. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 270 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$7,500—OR TO LET FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat, desirable gothic cottage, situated on Willis-st., Paterson, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from Erie depot; street-cars pass every fifteen minutes to depot. Address Box 945, Paterson, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cona-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A POTTER BROTHERS, NOS. 4 AND 6 Warren-st.

Fort Washington and

Westchester County property a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINE PLACE FOR SALE

At South Queens, N. J., on the mountain side, overlooks the village and surrounding country; five minutes' drive, or ten minutes' walk from the station; three acres in lawn, grass, &c.; house nearly new; fourteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, and all modern improvements; gardener's house, large stable, cow-house and hennery; garden full of fruit, asparagus bed, &c., &c.; price low, and terms to suit; two acres adjoining the above, desirable for building sites, also for sale. For particulars apply to

H. B. LAWRENCE,

No. 214 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about fifteen acres of land, in lawn, garden, woods, &c.; house large, convenient, and fully furnished; commodious stables, &c. For terms apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 45 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIality.)—Fine variety property for sale, rent, and exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, Room No. 43.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

on TUESDAY, May 14, 1872,

at 12 o'clock M.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS.

Sixteen lots on the south side of 85th-st., and twelve lots on the north side of 84th-st., between Riverside Park, (as laid down by the Commissioners,) and 11th-av.

Terms.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

O. J. & E. DE WITT,

Attorney for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 93 and 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

No. 111 BROADWAY,

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY RICHMOND-AV. AND FINGERBOARD ROAD, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, AS THE OWNER IS GOING TO EUROPE, COMPRISING TWENTY ACRES, LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN, AND ABOUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND FRUIT TREES, WITH EVERGREENS, MANY OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

THE RESIDENCE is very spacious and commodious, substantially built of brick in the English Villa style, and tastefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. F. Diaper, architect, and with extra double doors and windows, and is in all respects equal to any first-class city house.

WINE CELLAR, large and well-ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas-pipes through the house, and in fact, every comfort and convenience possible.

THE GROUNDS is in thorough order, gravel roads and walks completely paved.

HOUSE MAIN FLOOR has four large rooms as parlors, dining-room and library, with butler's pantry and closets; also, the extension building for kitchen and servants' apartments, second floor eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining-rooms; third floor, seven large rooms, with tank-room, reservoir and various store-rooms.

PORTER'S LODGE in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.

INCLUDING THE COTTAGE, facing Richmond-av., in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath and wash-rooms; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for ten horses, and abundant carriage room, with laundry-rooms attached. GARDEN and NURSERIES have a plentiful stock fruit-trees, of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees in profusion, of the best American and European selections, including many rare grafts.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN in fine order, and bearing all the early and choice vegetables.

HOT-HOUSE AND NURSERIES comprise one of the best stocked and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids and pot-plants in the country. For the private residence of a gentleman desiring continuity to the City, this offers an unexampled opportunity, in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.

Sale positive and peremptory.

Boats leave every hour from Whitehall Dock each way, and the premises can be viewed by permit from the auctioneers.

Horse-cars from landing to near the property. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneer's office.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

PARTITION AND EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,

Office No. 111 Broadway,

Will sell at public auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.

Nine lots on the north-east corner of Nostrand-av. and Baltic-st.

Twenty-five lots on McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge sts., between Reed and Patchen avs.

Thirteen lots on the north-east corner of the Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-st.

Terms very liberal.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,

(Successor to Jere. Johnson, Jr. & Miller,)

No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.

Real Estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE OF

200 SPLENDID LOTS,

of the CHESTER PARK ESTATE, situated at RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PEORHAM.

Sale positive. Terms unusually liberal; seventy per cent. on mortgage for three years.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 14, 1872, at 2 P.M., on the premises, administration sale, comprising a FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order, outbuildings numerous and complete. The land is in high state of cultivation, being fresh and is unusually well watered. Two miles from Plainfield. Terms will be announced at sale. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York on day of sale. For full particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 M., on the premises, positive sale at auction, by order of R. L. Williams & Co., No. 112 Broadway, of 200 choice building lots at West Dunellen, on the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near Plainfield. Lots beautifully located, fronting on the railroad, high and dry, commanding extensive views of the mountains. Special train for of Liberty-st. 11 A. M. Luncheon served on the ground by Gardiner. Maps, tickets, &c., furnished by Auctioneers, and R. L. Williams & Co., No. 112 Broadway, and Mapes & Co., No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 10,

At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT, UNDER DIRECTION OF REFEREE JUDGE H. LANE, Esq., Referee:

Three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 146 East 50th-st., south side, between Lexington and 3d avs., 20x100.5; has all the modern improvements, and rents for $1,300. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, the spacious central and well-lighted office, with director's room on first floor, of No. 516 Broadway, to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c.; also, the fine well-lighted basement, with cellar and sub-cellar. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN THE CENTRE OF THE money market, a large, airy, well-lighted office, with capacious vaults and all modern improvements, especially adapted for large banking or insurance business, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth sts., lately altered for store purposes; a very desirable location for a restaurant. Apply to E. DODD, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st., rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CORKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE upper part of store No. 28 Cliff-st., between John and Fulton sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A CORporation, a smart, active lad sixteen years of age; must be a good penman and accurate at figures, and be able to give the best testimonials as to character. Address A. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, SYSTEMATIC and experienced mechanic to act as foreman of a hardware factory fifty miles from New-York; none but those with the best references need apply. Address immediately BALDWIN, Box 100 *Post-Office*.

A COOK, WITH SATISFACTORY City references, and willing to help in the washing and ironing, may secure a good situation in a private family, by applying at No. 27 East 4th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED TO design, manufacture and sell fancy paper goods on a salary or interest in the sales. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK AND GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid. Call with good references, at No. 19 East 49th-st., at basement door, before 11.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH BOY, between sixteen and eighteen, as clerk for warerooms. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker; none others need apply. Call at C. B. PHELPS', No. 677 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

POSTERS WANTED—LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st., entrance on 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY TO RENT—A fine and commodious brick edifice, with stable and carriage-house; the house contains about twenty rooms, fully furnished, gas, hot and cold water throughout, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, with shade and fruit trees, garden and lawns, with facilities for bathing, boating and fishing; those wishing a beautiful and quiet residence will find this worthy of their immediate attention; terms for one or a term of years—furnished, $4,000; unfurnished, $3,000. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FIFTEEN miles from the City, a large and very convenient house, with stable, carriage-house and ice-house, filled; the grounds are very extensive, and consist of garden, lawn, together with woods, through which runs a splendid stream of clear water broken into cascades; the whole will be rented low, as the owner has gone to Europe.

WARD & OGDEN,

Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, ON Long Island, thirteen miles from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, furnished house, with use of horse and carriage, cow, plenty of eggs, fruit in abundance, berries, vegetables of all kinds, in pleasant neighborhood, proverbially healthy, plenty of shade-trees; will be let cheap to a responsible party. None other need apply to Room No. 1, No. 46 Pine-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade in front; from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 94 Burling-slip, upstairs.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at reduced rents, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., 23d, 32d, 34th, 49th, 50th and 59th sts., and various other desirable locations; printed lists of houses for sale and to let sent by mail or otherwise. Apply to

A. JOURNEAY,

No. 43½ Liispenard-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM 1ST June, a well-furnished house on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; half an acre of ground, good shade-trees, seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library and basement kitchen, hot and cold water and gas, stationary tubs. For particulars, address H. G. W., East Orange, N. J.

TO LET, AT FISHKILL, ON THE Hudson—Elegant country residence, completely furnished; house large, and all modern improvements; stables, barns, and ice-house filled; fruit and vegetables in abundance; from five to seventy acres; frontage on the river. For particulars inquire at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, for three to four months, from May 15, an attractive Summer residence, seven minutes' walk from station; fourteen rooms, bath-room, stable, good garden, abundance of fruit, shade and lawn; $250 per month. A. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A SUPERB country seat on the west bank of the Hudson. Five miles north of Newburg; rent very moderate; garden and grounds kept in order by the owner. Apply to W. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 9TH-st. will be rented for one year or more; the house will be let with the furniture, or the furniture will be sold to suit the tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, AT SOUTH OYster Bay, Long Island, a very large house, with two hot-house graperies, two fruit ponds, ice-house, carriage-house and gardens, with plenty of fruit. Address M., Box 4,161 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT.—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR MADison, N. J., a furnished country place; good roads and plenty of shade. Inquire of A. E. KITCHELL, No. 103 Gold-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, as cheap as America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Sat. June 1.....ANGLIA.....	Sat. May 11.
Sat. June 8.....INDIA.....	Sat. May 18.
Wed. June 12.....ALEXANDRIA.....	Wed. May 22.
Sat. June 15.....TRINACRIA.....	Sat. May 25.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at 6 noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $119.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....May 11, 7½ A. M.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 2 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'sday, May 8	Algeria...Sat'day, May 11
Java...Wed'sday, May 15	Parthia...Sat'day, May 18
China...Wed'sday, May 22	Calabria...Sat'day, May 25
Russia...Wed'sday May 29	Abyssinia.Sat'day, June 1
Cuba...Wed'sday, June 5	Batavia...Sat'day, June 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SUBMONT....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

To Paris $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, 5 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, May 25, 5 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 50, 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of Germany. New-York and Stettin, calling at Christianesand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

Reduced rates between steamers.....May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.	STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100	Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....90	Including mattress.....60
Excursion tickets.....170	Including mattress.....65

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to

WENDT & HELMSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WERSTER.....Saturday, May 11, 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS.....Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A. M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..May 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 9 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 19.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAHCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 22 North River, at 2 P.M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

C. OWENS, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 452 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 2
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 2
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. H. SHORTER.....July 2

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO'S. PANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 13th and 28th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 16.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco May 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) May 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 42 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, June 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilsey & Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Al any in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAM.—For Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

BOATS LEAVE PECK SLIP, PIER 24, for

HARLEM AND ASTORIA,

Landing at 116th, 109th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck Slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., Sat.... 2 P. M	Mon., May 6.... 7 A. M.
Tues., May 7.... 3 P. M	Tues., May 7.... 7 A. M.
Thurs., May 9... 8½ A. M.	Wed., May 8.... 7½ A. M.
Sat., May 11....10 A. M.	Fri., May 10.... 8 A. M.
Tues., May 14....2 P. M.	Mon., May 13.... 8 A. M.
Wed., May 15.... 3 A. M.	Tues., May 14....12 M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Piers.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw; at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE. LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state rooms. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR NEWBURGH, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL LEAVES Vestry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3½, and 330-st. at 3¾ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 2½, and 330-st. at 3 P. M.

FORNEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Saratoga Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

4.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor express train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, connecting with Steamer for Greenport on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH F. VALENTINE, } Executrices.
ELIZABETH B. JANES, }

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Ruffus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1872. EDWARD B. TAYLOR, Executor.

LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER-PIPES.—The St. Albans Aqueduct Company, of St. Albans, Vt., are prepared to receive proposals for about 35,000 feet of cement-lined wrought-iron water pipes, with their appendages of valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Company, No. 103 Lake-st., St. Albans, Vt.

Tenders must be delivered at the office of the Company on or before 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. The Aqueduct Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, by order of the Directors. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, President.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 6, 1872.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TO BOAT-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

RAILWAY CAR FERRY STEAMER.

The directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a railway car ferry steamer, to be delivered to the Company on the Detroit or St. Clair Rivers not later than the 1st of December, 1872.

Full particulars will be sent to parties desirous of tendering, on application to the undersigned.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, 7th of May, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Lexington-av., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 13th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.

800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
25,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee. (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,180,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,800 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee. (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
5,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net delivery. Bids for flour will state each bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The flour must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when required. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time about one-twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for Cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the Cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as to weight, condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should the fall in the river be such as to prevent, he understand will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, on board, by May 25th, 1872.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 275,000 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 10,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

Distinct bids will also be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, in the quantities stated, at any one or all of the above-named agencies.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good, sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong double sacks.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, well-hoop-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) and if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing Indian supplies, dated May 1, 1872; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROposals for furnishing the City of Boston with flagging stones.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall Boston, until SATURDAY, May 11, 12 o'clock M., for supplying the City of Boston with about seventy-five thousand superficial feet of Belgian bridge flagging stones, according to the following specifications, viz.: The stones to be not less than six inches in thickness, two feet in width, and not less than five feet in length—the sides and ends to be squared to the top surface; the top surface to be true to line and straight-edge free from bunches or depressions. The stones to be delivered till Nov. 1, 1872, in equal monthly quantities, in good order and condition, upon the City wharves on Charles River, or at Fort Point Channel; and to be in every respect satisfactory to the Committee on Paving and Superintendent of Streets. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Paving, and indorsed "Proposals for Flagging Stones."

Per order of Committee on Paving.
CHARLES HARRIS, Superintendent of Streets.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 144½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MAISON PARISIENNE, NO. 29 EAST 13th-st., between University-place and Broadway.—The proprietor of this new establishment just arrived from Paris, has the honor of offering to the public of this City its spacious apartments, fine dining-rooms, newly decorated with high-finished taste, where families and single gentlemen will find all the comforts desirable. The table d'hôte will be served strictly at 6½ P. M. In the best French style. In the basement will be a restaurant and café, besides the wines and liquors. Those who patronize it will find the most cordial treatment and punctual attendance.

NO. 28 WEST 15TH-ST., A FEW DOORS West of 6th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 22 8TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 621 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 53D-ST.—Newly-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board and attendance for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.

LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK (3 City)—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $7 per week. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or parties of single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., convenient to Fourth-avenue cars, a handsomely furnished second floor, with first-class board.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, COR. SPRING-ST.—Splendid family rooms, first-class table and attendance, $25 (to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 to $2.

NO. 137 MACDOUGAL-ST.—A LARGE nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with board, with closets attached; also, rooms for single gentlemen, pleasant locality.

NO. 29 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR MADison-square, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board and every home comfort, in a private family.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 251.—IN this elegant high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; table unexceptionable; private table if desired.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park, extra large and cool furnished rooms on second (front) and other floors; house and table first-class; prices reduced.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ALSO A room on third floor, to let, furnished, with board, in a desirable location; private entrance. Apply at No. 445 Lexington-av.

NO. 44 CLINTON-PLACE.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms on first and third floors, with board; a few table boarders taken; terms low for Summer.

NO. 32 EAST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished second floor; also, third-story front and hall-room to let, with board; table first class; terms low.

NO. 44 WEST 19TH-ST.—ONE SUITE of rooms, parlor and bedroom; also, front basement suitable for a doctor's office; all with or without board.

NO. 162 D-AV.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly-furnished rooms, cool and airy, with board, in first-class brown-stone residence; terms moderate.

NO. 138 EAST 31ST-ST., THREE doors from Lexington-av.—One second-floor front room, with board; also, rooms for families or gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

TWO HALL ROOMS, ALL MODERN conveniences, with board; terms reasonable for Summer; house, location and appointments first-class; excellent table. No. 260 West 21st-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, with or without board, at No. 60 East 40th-st.

NO. 45 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 319 EAST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS FURnished and unfurnished, with or without board; house has all conveniences; references required.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO PLEASant furnished rooms with board in a small family. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164, NEAR 22D-ST.—NEWly-furnished rooms to let; breakfast, if required; baths on each floor; terms low for the Summer.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH PANTRY, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with hot and cold water; also, a hall room; at No. 61 Morton-st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—VERY DEsirable rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms very moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a private family.

ROOMS TO LET ON MURRAY HILL IN a magnificent house. Address J. C. HUNTINGTON, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

NO. 439 WEST 51ST-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor, with board; terms moderate; all improvements.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH-ST.—DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—YONKERS.—A large, airy, well-furnished rooms, with first-class table, pleasant grounds, fruit-trees, &c., in delightfully-situated house on Locust Hill-av., near Palisade-av.; stabling on premises; convenient to depot and steam-boats. Address C. L. I., Box No. 2,766 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—IN HIGH AND healthful location, near depot, by Harlem Railroad twelve miles from City; pleasant drives, shade; stables on premises; references exchanged. W. DEERE, William's Bridge, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS Cboard in well-shaded house; extensive grounds; ten minutes' walk from station; stabling if desired. Address T. F., care of H. G. Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TEN OR a twelve persons, with large rooms, in Orange County, two hours from New-York. Address Post-office Box 92, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS wishing a quiet home in a pleasantly shaded farmhouse, can address J. W., Box No. 227 Hudson, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR three gentlemen and their wives, three children and two nurses; must be within two hours' ride of the City, and not on sea-shore. Address T. P., Box No. 1,711 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., Essex County, near depot, by a young man and wife; a plain wholes

ANNUAL REUNIONS.

Meetings of Secular and Religious Associations Yesterday.

American Woman Suffrage Association—National Woman Suffrage Convention—American and Foreign Christian Union and Other Gatherings.

The American Woman Suffrage Association Bitterly Oppose Greeley.

The anniversary meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday at Apollo Hall. The hall during the early portion of the morning session was nearly empty, five-sixths of the seats being unoccupied, but by noon the attendance became larger.

The proceedings were commenced by Mrs. LUCY STONE taking the chair as presiding officer, and opening the meeting with congratulations on the success of the society up to the present time.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, spoke at some length on the good to be derived by men and women co-operating in the government of the country.

Mrs. HELEN M. JENKINS, of Pittsburg, followed.

Mrs. AMANDA DEYO, of Dutchess County, said that a paralysis seemed to rest on women in the efforts they should make on this question. Men were ready to call on their wives to help them out of their difficulties, and at such time thereto and talk about weakness of frame or intellect.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, of Boston, denounced the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees.

At the afternoon session several resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

Resolved, That the Cincinnati Convention of so-called "Liberal" Republicans, by refusing to recognize a woman as delegate from California, by adopting a platform which disfranchises woman, though it enfranchises the leaders of the rebellion, and by nominating for President a well-known opponent of woman suffrage, has failed to establish any claim to the support of woman suffragists. Adopted without debate.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was better attended than either of those of the morning or afternoon, the hall being filled before the commencement of the proceedings, which did not begin until some time after the hour announced, thereby causing some dissatisfaction. LUCY STONE introduced Rev. J. FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, who read a paper on woman suffrage. He thought that brutal men would not so securely beat their wives if the latter had votes. Mrs. C. E. WILBOUR next read a paper on natural and political revelation. She had hoped that from Cincinnati, where reform was the war cry, an honest man might be found for President, instead of a Cincinnatus who only knows how to raise vegetables; a man who repudiates his own daughter for doing what he had done all his life—meddle with politics. The Reform party, either as Liberal Republicans or Reform Democrats, is the same "meat and fish, or fish and meat, but hash without." Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON also spoke in favor of the movement, and the best plan to secure it. Mrs. STONE, with a very short speech, then adjourned the meeting for one year.

The National Woman Suffrage Association are Opposed to Mr. Greeley.

The anniversary meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association was commenced yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, the President, Mrs. CADY STANTON, occupying the chair. The attendance of delegates from the different Conventions throughout the States was numerous, but the general public was sparsely represented. There was some slight want of unanimity prevailing among the leaders, the woman suffragists purely, and the party headed by VICTORIA WOODHULL, but with the exception of a slight breeze toward the end of the session, the Convention terminated agreeably.

Mrs. STANTON opened the Convention with a speech.

Mrs. ISABELLA B. HOOKER read the platform of the Woman's Suffrage Association. It was, in substance, as follows: The recognition by the Government of its equality in all before the law, without distinction of race or sex; opposition to any reopening of questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities now imposed on the rebels and women; thorough civil service reform, the one-term principle and the election of the President, Vice-President and Senators by the people; taxes on the luxuries and not on the necessities of life; a thorough reform of the present financial system; and the issue of currency, or certificates of value by the Government for all duties, taxes and imposts whatever, which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; such currency to be the lawful money of the United States, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent. and to be reconvertible into currency at the will of the holder. All further grants of land to railroad and other corporations to be stopped; the principles of the referendum, minority representation, and a just system of graduated taxation to be recommended; the Government to regard children and criminals as the wards of the State; and the settlement of international disputes by a Congress of Nations. To promote these principles all citizens, without distinction, are invited to co-operate in forming a party based on them.

Mrs. ANTHONY offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, HORACE GREELEY, as the editor-in-chief of the New-York *Tribune*, has for the last four years lost no opportunity to ridicule and falsify the spirit and purpose, the principles and policy of the woman suffrage movement of this country, thereby making that influential journal a powerful engine against the emancipation of the women of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That no woman with decent self-respect can aid with voice or pen in his election to the high position to which he is nominated.

Resolved, That since the right to vote is a right of every citizen of the United States, it is the duty of all patriotic women citizens to exercise this right in the coming Presidential election, and the duty of all patriotic men to remove the obstructions now blocking the way.

Resolved, That as Cincinnati has refused, in the face of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, to recognize women as citizens, with the capacity to be legal representatives in a political Convention, it is the duty of the woman suffragists throughout the country to send their representatives to Philadelphia and Baltimore to demand of each in turn justice for women, and thus test the loyalty of Republicans and Democrats alike to the great principles of freedom on which our Government is based.

Resolved, That we, the woman suffragists of the country, will work and vote with the great national party that shall acknowledge the political equality of woman.

Resolved, That in case neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore shall recognize the full citizenship of women, the National Woman's Suffrage Committee shall call a National Nominating Convention at such time and place as they shall see fit.

Several speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the platform of the Convention read in the morning session and laid over for discussion, was adopted. At this point of the proceedings, Mr. WOLFF, an advocate of the Victoria Woodhull doctrines, rose to protest against the platform, and was received with loud and continued hissing. He advocated the discussion of all questions affecting social life, and concluded by a bitter tirade against the proceedings of the Convention. A scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The President declared the meeting adjourned, and retired, while the supporters of Mrs. WOODHULL commenced to cheer for free speech and free discussion.

An announcement was made by Miss ANTHONY that the Convention would meet this day again in the same hall, and a motion was made by some one in the audience to adjourn to Apollo Hall. The proposition was declared out of order, and the decision of the Chair appealed from. On the yeas and nays being taken, it was declared informally that the motion was carried, and Mrs. WOODHULL came forward and delivered a few vehement remarks. Miss ANTHONY reiterated that the Convention would again meet in Steinway Hall this morning, and the proceedings terminated.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union celebrated its anniversary last evening at the Association Hall. Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN, Corresponding Secretary, read statements and extracts from the annual report, by which it appeared that the income and expenses of the Union were as follows: Receipts from all sources, $82,579 92; expenditure, $82,186 21; balance on hand April 1, 1872, $393 92.

He stated that of the thirty-five separate churches scattered throughout northern and central Italy, fully one-half were directly planted through the instrumentality, and to the present time have been sustained mainly by the funds of the society. It was the pioneer of American mission work in Italy, as it has been in several other lands, and more recently in Mexico.

Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, D. D., founder and Superintendent of the mission in Central Mexico, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rapid progress of the Gospel in the Republic of Mexico claims special gratitude to Almighty God; while the pressing need of an enlarged religious work in that land, and the near approaching opportunities of extending the Gospel there, call for liberal contributions to the American and Foreign Christian Union, under whose auspices this important work is prosecuted.

Mr. RILEY pictured the state of Mexico, and the work of the society in endeavoring to introduce the Bible into that unfortunate country. Over $30,000 was spent by a Roman Catholic society in Mexico to break up the branch of the Christian Union in that city. Gen. ROSECRANZ, our Minister, was a member of that Committee, and did all in his power to crush the mission. San Francisco is the head-quarters of Christian worshipers.

Rev. Mr. GILBERT, missionary agent of the society in Chili, gave a cheering account of the good work in South America.

Rev. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI spoke to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the liberty of conscience now secured to the Italians invites renewed and speedy effort for saving them from indifferentism and infidelity, while the history of evangelical work in Italy demonstrates the necessity of united non-sectarian labor in spreading the Gospel in that land, and confirms the wisdom of the policy there pursued by the American and Foreign Christian Union.

He said that Christianity commenced in Italy in 1848. It struggled for an existence up to 1865, when the American Union came to the rescue. In 1869 the Church of Milan called a council and established an organized body. Now Italy is free, and the free Church of Italy worship under the shadow of the Vatican.

The proceedings were brought to a close by Rev. Dr. JOSEPH SCUDDER pronouncing a benediction.

Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews.

The second anniversary meeting of the American Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews was held last evening in the Union Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue—Rev. J. C. K. MULLIGAN, President. The report for the past year was read by the Secretary, Rev. ABRAHAM C. THIS. It states that the progress of the work has been very encouraging, and a large number of Hebrews have manifested an interest in the efforts of the Society. Many Bibles and tracts have been distributed and several converts have been baptized into the Christian faith. In order to make the society a greater success, a Home was needed, where converted Jews could meet and talk over the word of God, and, if necessary, take up their residence there. The Society intend to raise money to erect such a building. The Treasurer, WM. A. JACKSON, stated that the receipts for the year amounted to $2,075, and the expenditures $1,922, leaving a balance of $152, besides an extra mission fund of $875.

WAREHOUSE FIRES.

Cotton-Stores in West and Front Streets Nearly Burned Down—Loss $160,000.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred yesterday morning in No. 92 West-street, occupied by SAMUEL D. TOMPKINS & CO., as a storage warehouse for cotton and general merchandise. The fire had doubtless been smoldering for some hours, for when the doors were forced open the flames burst forth with great fury, and spread all through the large building. Alarms were sounded one after another, and a large force of firemen and Police gathered at the scene. Despite the efforts of the firemen the flames extended to the upper floors of No. 91 West-street, adjoining, which is occupied as a storage warehouse by TOMPKINS & CO. The flames could not be extinguished for several hours, and then only by filling the building with water. The surrounding property was in great jeopardy during the continuance of the fire, and it appeared at one time as though many would be burned; but, fortunately, the efforts of the firemen, commanded by Chief Engineer PERLEY, resulted in confining the flames to the two buildings mentioned. Several of the adjoining stores were considerably damaged by water. It was fully 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the fire was finally extinguished.

In the building No. 92 West-street there were 2,000 bales of cotton on storage, the estimated value of which is about $250,000. The loss on the cotton by fire and water will probably reach thirty per cent., or about $75,000 or $80,000. This property is owned by R. B. FORSYTH, THOMAS D. BENTON, IMBRIE, SWANN & CO. and R. L. MAITLAND & CO., and is fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The building No. 91 was filled with an assortment of general merchandise, which was owned by different firms, and the loss is estimated at $80,000. TOMPKINS & CO. are insured for $3,000 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company. The building No. 93 West-street is occupied by MOORE, BROOMES & CO., dealers in flour and grain; damage by water, $10,000; fully insured.

The damage to the building, No. 92, which is owned by J. B. BEAM, is estimated at $5,000; insured for that amount in the Brewers' and Malsters' Company. R. LOWDEN, of the Black Star line of packets, No. 93 West-street, J. N. BELL, Harbor-Master, and T. R. ELLIOTT, commission merchant, sustain trifling losses. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among some bales of cotton which had been brought to the warehouse on Wednesday. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON is investigating the matter.

A 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 227 Front-street, occupied by CHAS. A. SCHERMERHORN as a cotton-store. There were 107 bales, owned by A. T. BRUCE, in the building, and the damage to this is estimated at $3,000; fully insured. The lower floors are occupied by JOHN PETTIT & CO. as chemical-stores; damage by water, $3,000; insured for $5,000 in the Hoffman Company. The building, which belongs to the Schermerhorn estate, was damaged to the extent of $3,000, and is fully insured.

Man from Monkey—Prof. Fiske on Darwinism.

Prof. JOHN FISKE argued the Darwinian theory before a comparatively full audience, yesterday afternoon, at the Geographical Society's lecture-room in Cooper Institute. He repeated his lecture in the evening for the benefit of those unable to attend the daytime exposition. His discourse, packed with argument of a finished literary style, and agreeably seasoned with antithesis and satire, was of the quality which, in a book, is called readable. His strength was principally shown in devastating the argument opposed to the Darwinian theory. He passed by with quiet scorn the priestly notion that fossils were created and dropped in the rocks as the by-play of Providence. He traced, with impromptu diagrams on the black-board, the great family-tree of nature from a root lying far below the mollusks and sponges, and sunk among those organisms which cannot be positively called either animals or plants. Then, taking the human embryo as a specimen of the highest organization, he fixed the age at which it is not distinguished from the simple cell of one of the lowest organisms; the date at which it exhibits a tail longer than any of its limbs; the date at which it shows gills like those of a fish; the date at which it cannot be told from a fœtal dog; the date at which it is covered with hair, in body, face, and every part except the palms of the soles, while the great toes are planted at right-angles to the foot, as in the monkey tribes. For these, and for useless features, as well as for the immense number of links between all the different animal forms exhibited in living and geologic fauna, the Professor considered the derivative theory a much better explanation than that of separate creative acts. The idea that these resemblances and connecting links were permitted himself by the Creator in the desire for "symmetry," he thought about as reasonable as that the asteroids traveled in ellipses, like the larger planets, for "symmetry," and not for gravity. The more condescending language of those who say that Nature advances by "tentatives," he stigmatizes as the cheap patronage of philosophers who attribute to a power which they call Nature, (with a capital N,) imperfect methods which they would not venture to assign to a Deity. A passage in the lecture was devoted to derivative theories earlier than DARWIN'S, including the one that every seed germ, whether animal or vegetable, includes in diminutive form the structure of all that can proceed from it. The whole lecture was singularly concentrated and suggestive. The theory of selection will be explained by the Professor next Tuesday.

Annual Meeting of the Bayonne Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Bayonne Yacht Club was held last evening. The Secretary's report showed a large increase in membership for the past year, and an addition of five yachts to the fleet, making in all twenty-three yachts, some of them very fast sloops. The Treasurer's report was very satisfactory, showing the Club to be financially sound. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, George A. Being; President, Charles C. Hough; Secretary, E. C. Allaire; Treasurer, J. Watson Ellsworth; Measurer, John H. Ellsworth.

The opening regatta of the season is to take place early in July.

The Being Rowing Club, in connection with the Yacht Club, promises well, and will engage in several of the boating contests of the coming season.

A Lady Killed on Her Way to Calvary Cemetery.

A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the line of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad. Mrs. CHRISTIAN, a widow lady, in company with her little boy, were riding in an open car on their way to Calvary Cemetery, for the purpose of planting some flowers on the grave of her husband. As the car was going round a sharp curve, at the corner of Richardson-street and Humboldt-avenue, she was thrown out, when the car passed over her body, killing her almost instantly. What is most singular in this sad affair, about a year ago her husband, whose grave she was about visiting, was killed by a runaway horse upsetting his vehicle.

Personal.

Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine; Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls; Judge John J. McKinnon, of Chicago; John Knapp, of St. Louis, and H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. United States Senator Frederick A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Gen. Bradley Brownlow, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Sturtevant House. Gen. T. D. Caswell, of Georgia; Lieut. C. S. Johnston, of the Royal Navy, and C. C. Coffin, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are at the Brevoort House. Sixteen Japanese students, from Japan; Gen. H. E. Valentine, of Richmond, and Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rev. Thomas Watson, of Sarratoga, and Rev. Mr. Randolph, of Irvington, are at the St. James Hotel. William N. J., and Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Statement of City and County Finances.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1872.

Statement of the amounts of warrants drawn and for what purposes against the City and County Treasury for the quarter ending March 31, and for the month of April, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to $19,796,827. Also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of the 1st January, 31st March and 30th April, 1872, with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during those periods:

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN.

On City Account.	Quarter March 31, '72.	During April, '72.
Assessment bonds	$108,550	$27
Assessment fund	1,452,844	226,504
Arrearages of 1871	87,287	.....
Cleaning streets under contract	.....	.....
Donations (special) for Tax Levy, 1872	5,000	7,500
Department of Public Parks	700,000	200,000
Department of Docks	50,000	50,000
Department of Public Works	853,648	108,484
Department of Public Instruction	600,000	175,000
Department of Police	525,500	255,125
Department of Finance	38,413	6,513
Errors and deficiencies	29	.....
Fire Department	362,500	69,767
Founding Hospital—Support of foundlings	14,394	7,970
Health fund	50,000	20,000
Interest	451,119	1,411,622
Law Department	4,089	1,767
New-York Bridge fund	245,000	.....
Public charities and correction	313,600	145,778
Removing night-soil and dead animals	12,320	5,750
Real estate, expenses of	573	.....
Tax Commissioners	574	.....
Revenue bonds, 1871	3,679,100	.....
Salaries—Legislative Department	40,470	23,264
Mayor's Office	6,049	2,712
Board of Assessors	3,499	1,750
Department of Buildings	250	.....
City Courts	.....	47,041
	$11,455,835	$4,921,267
		11,455,835
Total		$16,377,102

On County Account.	Total on Acc't City, four mo's.	April.
Arrearages of 1871	$465,353	$76,583
Asylums and reformatory institutions	74,302	42,006
Cleaning County offices	.....	8,089
Care and maintenance Mc-Comb's Dam Bridge	1,612	223
Coroners' fees	.....	875
Disbursements and fees County officers and witnesses	500	.....
Election expenses	79,430	2,276
Interest	94,822	663,925
Jury fees	5,393	3,095
New County Court-house	40,246	.....
Revenue bonds, 1871	880,000	.....
Rents	.....	875
State tax	2,450,000	.....
Salaries, Executive	8,275	23,587
Salaries, Judiciary	49,720	155,233
Salaries, Legislative	6,416	3,209
County Clerk's office, repairing and preserving records	1,225	.....
Total	$4,109,114	$990,791
		4,109,114
Total on County account four months		$5,099,905
Grand total		$19,796,827

Comparative Statement of City and County Debt, Less Stocks, Bonds, and Cash in Sinking Fund.

	Dec. 31, '71.	Mar. 31, '72.	April 30, '72.
City Debt.			
Debt payable from Sinking fund	$22,819,216	$23,078,086	$23,095,056 50
Debt payable from taxation	35,180,062	36,743,692	36,836,292 01
Temporary debt	14,944,000	14,944,000	15,254,000 00
Revenue bonds	5,479,100	6,350,197	9,948,497 55
County Debt.			
Debt payable from taxation	29,220,300	29,879,500	29,879,500 00
Revenue bonds	880,000	1,512,700	2,760,700 00
Total debt	$106,551,705	$111,508,246	$116,783,046 56
Deduct sinking fund	20,182,321	20,469,787	20,530,727 56
Balance	$86,369,386	$91,038,458	$96,252,318 40

During the four months stocks have been issued on account of, viz.:

Arrearages of 1871	$2,880,700
Appropriations of said for 1872	4,250,000
County Court-houses	140,200
Croton water purposes	572,900
Docks	100,000
Public schools	140,000
Public Works, sewer repairs	11,500
New-York Bridge	248,000
Public parks	761,100
Total	$9,074,900
Cash in City and County Treasury, April 30, 1872	$3,237,158 58

Measures for the Suppression of Obscene Literature.

An important private meeting was held at the residence of Mr. M. K. JESUP, No. 197 Madison-avenue, yesterday evening. It was called by certain members of the Young Men's Christian Association, to consult with reference to the suppression of the publication or sale of obscene literature. A select company assembled in the parlors of the host, who spoke at some length upon the nefarious traffic and the measures which have been adopted to suppress it; he urged the importance of concerted, decisive action, and illustrated the evil effects which have followed the sale of obscene literature, and advocated its entire suppression. He then introduced Mr. COMSTOCK, who has been instrumental in bringing the offenders to justice, and by whose efforts every establishment known in the City has been "pulled." Mr. COMSTOCK detailed at length his reasons for interfering with the traffic, and the success which he has achieved. He made startling exposures of persons high in official position, and of others in the Church, who have made fortunes by backing men who manufactured and sold these things. Some of these were men upon whom the breath of suspicion has not heretofore lighted, and whose characters have been considered above reproach. He also exhibited plates and books which he seized, aided by the Police.

Several gentlemen spoke upon the question before the company, and urged measures to prevent further attempts to establish depots for the manufacture and sale of obscene literature. Judge GARVIN alluded to the success with which the Christian Association had battled with this stupendous evil, through Mr. COMSTOCK, and congratulated it upon its success. The company united in pledging Mr. COMSTOCK both influence and money to carry on the work which he had prosecuted so successfully.

Savage Attack on the Police in the Fourth Ward.

Late last night, while Sergt. WM. H. CHRISTIE, of the Fourth Precinct, was on patrol at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, he was informed by a girl that a man was attempting to force an entrance into the basement of a tobacco-store in Cherry street. The sergeant went to the place and arrested the man, who made a desperate resistance, tearing the officer's uniform, coat and pantaloons. During the struggle, ANNIE MITCHELL, an abandoned female, struck CHRISTIE on the back of the neck with a stone. The woman was arrested by Patrolman CROWLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, who happened to be passing that way. The burglar broke away from the officer's grasp, and ran down to Pike-street, where he was rearrested by Sergt. CHRISTIE and Officer LEONARD, of the Fourth Precinct. While taking the prisoner to the Station-house the officers were followed by a gang of roughs, who pelted them with stones and other missiles. Sergt. CHRISTIE was struck three times, and severely cut about the head. A lad, named MCGUIRE, was also struck with a stone thrown at the Police, and was severely injured. On being searched at the Station-house, the prisoner, who gave his name as MICHAEL HENRY, was found to have concealed about his person twelve new razors in cases and twenty bundles of red sash-cord, which are supposed to have been stolen. HENRY was locked up at the Oak-street Police Station.

Another Brooklyn Excitement—A Wife Accused of Poisoning her Husband.

About a month ago EDWARD O. ANDERSON, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, died after an illness of only two days at his residence, No. 481 Fulton-street. He was attended during his sickness by his wife and Dr. LEWIS B IRISH, of South Brooklyn, his family physician, and the latter gave a certificate that he died of acute gastritis. The funeral took place from the residence of deceased's father, Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, in Yonkers. Some days afterward rumors began to circulate among the intimate friends of the deceased throwing grave suspicions upon the cause of Mr. ANDERSON'S sudden death, and implicating his wife and the attending physician. Finally, some days ago, Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON made an affidavit before a Notary in Yonkers, setting forth the grounds upon which he based his suspicions regarding his son's death. He averred that his son lived very unhappily with his wife; that she had frequently expressed a desire for his death, and that her relations with the doctor were of such a character that his son was about suing for a divorce. Upon this affidavit Coroner WHITEHILL, on Tuesday night, had the body disinterred. Dr. DORMEUS was engaged to analyze the contents of the stomach, which was yesterday delivered to him, and his report will be awaited with painful suspense by the friends of the parties concerned. Dr. IRISH indignantly asserts his innocence.

Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARNER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degree Fahrenheit	57	67	67	62
Head of bar, in inches	30.00	29.97	.....	29.96

Hygrometer at noon, 71.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Van Sean forgery case was adjourned yesterday until Monday, on account of the absence of Mrs. POST.

The Fifth annual opening of the Lion Brewery Park for the picnic season, took place yesterday by a concert and ball.

SAMUEL DRUMMOND, a negro, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing a watch, valued at $61, from GEORGE MILLS, of No. 331 Second-street.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association adopted resolutions last evening endorsing the nomination of HORACE GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN.

When the petit jury panel was called, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, thirty-two jurors failed to answer to their names, and were, by direction of the Recorder, fined $100 each.

The French gun-boat *Diamant*, Commander CARREY, arrived here yesterday, from Havana, on her way to Sydney, C. B. She carries three guns, and has a crew of eighty-seven officers and men.

JOHN A. WEEGGE, a boy sixteen years old, of No. 226 Eldridge-street, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for stabbing JOHN HERSHEIMER, of No. 69 Suffolk-street, on Wednesday night.

Major JOHN H. HOWELL, for several years agent in this City of the Associated Press of the State of New-York, has resigned his position to assume editorial management of the Minneapolis, Minn., *Daily Tribune*.

There was no perceptible change last night in the condition of T. BUCHANAN READ, lying dangerously ill at the Astor House. About 10 o'clock he appeared to rest more comfortably than during the day.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Greeley Republican Association passed resolutions last evening indorsing the action of the General Committee on Wednesday evening, and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

The workmen in the caisson of the East River Bridge, who had struck for an advance of wages, resumed work yesterday, at $2 75 for four hours' work, which were the terms offered by the Bridge Company on Monday.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JACOB ZANZIG, keeper of a boarding-house at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, was held on a charge of brutally beating JOHN HAW, of Eighty-first-street.

WILLIAM LEE, waiter, of No. 23 Clark-street, was held for trial, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for breaking into the house of Mrs. ELLEN O'GRADY, No. 254 Spring-street, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel.

The Committee of Management of the Shakespeare Monument Fund have decided that the inauguration of the statue in Central Park shall take place on the 23d instant. The programme of inauguration is also agreed upon.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, the German reform organization has organized as a campaign club for the municipal campaign. A meeting was held last evening, and new members enrolled.

The steamer *Mary Powell*, after having been thoroughly overhauled, will, on Saturday, resume her trips for the season between this City and Kingston, stopping at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and other river-side resorts.

O. M. BARNARD, charged with swindling the Franklin Savings Bank of $5,000 by means of raised or altered checks, the particulars of whose case have been already published, was arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and fully committed for trial.

The annual meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, and President AGNEW was re-elected. All the Commissioners made remarks commenting severely on the course of Controller GREEN in withholding money from the Department.

WM. SHANNON, who said he was a dyer by trade, was committed for trial by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for breaking into the Theological Seminary, in Twentieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Wednesday night, and stealing clothes.

CATHERINE MARTIN, a servant, was arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing velvet and lace valued at $350, the property of her mistress, Mrs. BRAMHULL, of No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-street. She was held to await inquiries. A quantity of the valuable lace was found in her trunk, which did not belong to Mrs. BRAMHULL.

One by one the ancient landmarks of New-York disappear before the inexorable march of business. Prominent among the later instances is the old Roosevelt mansion, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-square, which has been demolished, and upon whose site the Domestic Sewing-machine Company are about to erect a new building.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan was held at No. 178 Broadway, yesterday, and a committee of three appointed to take action for the removal of the present management of the road, by the appointment of a receiver or otherwise. The cause of this movement is the non-payment by the Company of the coupons due on the 1st inst.

The report telegraphed from London yesterday that Col. SCOTT is to be made President of the Erie Railroad does not appear to receive any strong confirmation in this City. Several of the Erie directors declare that the matter is news to them. Those who have represented the American stockholders do not deny that such a plan has been proposed, but beyond the mere proposition of it they profess ignorance.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent to issue an order directing the arrest of all persons engaged in dumping garbage and manure upon the vacant lots between Nineteenth and One Hundred and Sixth streets and adjacent to the Church, and instructing Captains to make a special report to him of all such arrests and the action of the Courts in each case.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Charities reported 2,528 inmates in the county institutions yesterday.

The anniversary of the Congregational Union was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

A Long Island Chess Club is being organized. It will have rooms in the Mercantile Library building.

A free exhibition of paintings will be held by the Art Association during the Summer months in the new Art Building.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution to request the Legislature to repeal the act just passed appropriating $10,000 for an armory in Greenpoint.

The body of an unknown man, about forty-five years of age, was discovered, yesterday afternoon, floating in the East River, near the foot of Conover-street, with the hands and feet securely strapped together.

The Republican primary elections were held last evening in the several wards for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which take place to-day, when delegates to the Elmira Convention will be elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Wednesday night the train which leaves Forty-second-street at 6:20 P. M. was not stopped until it had run at least 300 yards above the depot at Spuyten Duyvil. There were at least ten passengers, a trunk and several packages to be put off. The passengers walked back to the depot, but the trunk was put back into the baggage car and carried away.

LONG ISLAND.

Hon. JOHN A. KING and CHARLES LEVER were chosen as delegates to the Republican State Convention, by the First Assembly District Convention, held at Roslyn, yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

It cost Hudson County last year $6,000 for post-mortem examinations.

WILLIAM SHEEREN, a boy fourteen years of age, was run over and killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Elizabeth, Wednesday evening.

The body of a young man, apparently about eighteen years of age, was found floating in the Passaic River, near Centre-street bridge, Newark, yesterday.

A post-mortem examination of the body of ROBERT GALLAGHER, killed on Monday last by JAMES COONEY, was made yesterday. The inquest will be held today.

PETER EBELINA, a boy who resided at No. 233 Varick-street, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad freight-train on Wednesday, and died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Six new cases of small-pox were yesterday reported to the Jersey City authorities, and the disease, which seemed to have almost disappeared, appears now to be largely increasing.

The New-Brunswick mortar-mixers and hod-carriers, who have been on strike for an advance of twenty-five cents a day, have succeeded in their demands, and have gone to work at $2 25 per day.

An unknown man was found yesterday afternoon lying insensible at Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, supposed to have been overcome by the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALEX. SLOAN, a resident of Jersey City, quarreled with a stranger in a bar-room at No. 246 West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, during which the stranger shot SLOAN through the cheek with a revolver and escaped.

During a fracas between JOHN CLARK, of Twenty-ninth-street and First-avenue, and JOHN BUCKLEY, of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, yesterday, CLARK was stabbed in the head by BUCKLEY and severely injured. BUCKLEY escaped.

Yesterday morning some rag-dealers of New-York and Brooklyn, landed at the Morris-street dock a lighter load of rags, which were in so filthy and odoriferous a condition that the health authorities peremptorily forbade the landing of another such a cargo.

The steam-yacht *Sorak* left New-Brunswick yesterday, taking on board the senior class of Rutgers College, who are on a geological excursion of four or five days, with Prof. COOK. The Professor's design is to examine the more notable geological developments along the Hudson and on the shores of New-York Bay.

The body of WILLIAM TAGGART, who committed suicide at Passaic, on Wednesday, was recovered and the funeral took place yesterday. Deceased left two notes to his son and wife, stating that the act would be beneficial to them. Coroner BERRY held an inquest yesterday morning and the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Coroner BURNS yesterday continued the inquest on the body of FREDERICK DOBLESTEIN, found in a cellar on Bergen-street, Jersey City, a week ago. A number of witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and on account of the illness of others, the inquest was adjourned for two weeks. HENRY LOSCHE, who was arrested on suspicion of murdering DOBLESTEIN, was released on his own recognizance.

Nearly the whole of the timber district of Egg Harbor township has been swept by the forest fires which started at Somona on Tuesday. Not less than 20,000 acres of woodland were burned. The estimated value of the timber is $200,000. Several houses, a saw-mill, and other property were burned. The fire could not be suppressed, owing to the dryness of the trees and the grasses of the swamps.

The police were just in time to prevent a murder yesterday. A man named JOHN THOMAS, living on Gregory-street, returned home drunk, knocked down his wife, cutting her head severely, and also knocked down a girl who came to her defense. An alarm was given, and the police entered just as the drunken man was bending over his wife with an immense carving knife, in the act of cutting her throat. He was arrested.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Greeleyites to the Front.—KNOX introduces today his "Quincy Hat," and all who intend to support the "Farmer of Chappaqua" should secure one at once. Buy your hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Erin, from London and Havre.—Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. Timothy Fisher, Signor Juan Cortes, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Victor Bell, B. F. Dowdeswell, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Ada Bird, Miss Alice Doran, Miss Sarah A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Honart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bohr, Miss Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Whetstone, Miss Mary Park, Miss Kate Regan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:05 | Moon sets..10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:44 | Gov. Island..10:33 | Hell Gate..11:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Casmer, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Bros.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Old-fellard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Diancus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Due Fratelli, (Ital.,) Macini, Leghor